



*C. Stuart. Sculp.*

*Johnson del.*

*London. Published: November 1796, by J. Hurd, J. Arrowsmith, & G. Barrow.*

FRANCES STUART

*Duchess of Richmond.*

*from the painting at Kensington Palace.*





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Iconographia Scotica  
or  
Portraits  
of

ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS

of  
Scotland

Engraved from the most Authentic Paintings &c.  
With short Biographical Notices.

By

John Pinkerton, F.S.A. Perth.



London. Printed for J. Hart, John P. Tottenham Court Road; Barrett, 289. Holborn &c.

MDCCLXXII









*Pub. July 29<sup>th</sup> 1795 by J. Herbert N<sup>o</sup> 29 Great Russell St. Bloomsbury. P. Roberts Sc<sup>r</sup>*

**ESME STUART DUKE of LENNOX.**

*from the Original in the possession of James Erskine, of Alva, Esq<sup>r</sup>.*

## ESME STUART, DUKE OF LENNOX.

**T**HIS most worthy, and innocent, of the favorites of James VI, was the son of John lord Aubigny, captain of the Scottish gens d'armes in France, and governor of Avignon.

Being invited to Scotland, he was created earl of Lennox in 1579, the lineal branch having failed.

James, profuse of honours, appointed him governor of the castle of Dunbarton, captain of the guards, first gentleman of the bed-chamber, great chamberlain of Scotland: and on the 5th Oct. 1581, he was created the first duke of Lennox.\*

Robertson has deservedly described his character, as gentle, humane, and candid: and the affection of James for him, and his posterity, as doing honour to that monarch.†

Esme first duke of Lennox, being driven from Scotland by a faction, died in France, on the 23d day of May 1583; the anguish of his fall having occasioned his death in the prime of life.‡ But his descendants, by Catherine Balsac, continued the illustrious line of Lennox and Aubigny.

The painting belongs to James Erskine, Esq. of Alva. Dark blue eyes; hair auburn; complexion fair and ruddy. Drapery black, with gold buttons.

\* Douglas's Peer. 401.

† Hist. Scotl. II, 70—95.

‡ Ibid. Stewart's Gen. &c.



ESME STUART, DUKE OF LENNOX.

ESME STUART, DUKE OF LENNOX, was born in 1617, and was the daughter of James Stuart, Duke of Lennox, and of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of France.

She was educated in France, and was married to the Duke of Lennox in 1633.

She was a devoted Catholic, and was the only one of the Stuart family who remained so. She was also a devoted friend of the Catholic cause in England, and was the first to introduce the Catholic religion into the country.

She was a woman of great beauty and of great talents, and was the most popular of the Stuart family in England.

She was the first of the Stuart family who was educated in France, and was the first to introduce the Catholic religion into the country.

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ESME STUART, DUKE OF LENNOX.  
1617-1642.  
1617-1642.  
1617-1642.





Published 22 March 1796. by L. Herbert N° 49 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury.

Birrell sc.

**DARNLEY and LENNOX.**  
*from their Mothers Tomb, Westminster Abbey.*



HENRY STUART LORD DARNLEY,

AND

CHARLES STUART EARL OF LENNOX,

**S**ONS of Matthew earl of Lennox, by lady Margaret Douglas, are here represented from their figures in marble, kneeling by their mother's tomb, in Westminster abbey. Over the head of Darnley a gilt crown is suspended, to indicate that he was king of Scotland. The fate of this dissipated, weak, and imprudent youth is too well known, to need any recapitulation here. He was murdered 9 Feb. 1567, in the twenty first year of his age.

His brother Charles became earl of Lennox in 1571, on the death of his father. He died in 1576, leaving issue Arabella Stuart. The earldom revolved to his uncle, the bishop of Caithness; who, four years after, resigned it in favour of Esme, created duke of Lennox, his nephew in the noble line of Aubigny.\*

\* Dougl. art. Lennox. Stewart's Gen. &c.

HENRY STUART LORD DARNLEY

AND

CHARLES STUART EARL OF LENNOX

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF  
JAMES VI. OF SCOTLAND, AND  
JAMES I. OF GREAT BRITAIN.  
BY  
JOHN BURNET, M.A.  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.  
IN TWO VOLUMES.  
LONDON, 1724.







*Published September 1795, by L. Herbert N° 49 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury Street 20*

**JOHN STUART EARL OF BUCHAN,**  
*Constable of France.*

*from a Painting at Chambord near Blois.*

JOHN STUART EARL OF BUCHAN,

CONSTABLE OF FRANCE,

**W**AS the son of Robert duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, by his second marriage with Muriella, daughter of sir William Keith, marshal of Scotland. He was born about 1380: and when the duke his father became regent in 1406, after the death of Robert III his brother, he resigned in favour of this son, the office of great chamberlain. In 1408 Albany exercised a regal power, in creating his son John, earl of Buchan; and five years after, Buchan married lady Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald earl of Douglas. In 1416 he was ambassador to England.\*

In 1419 he conducted about five thousand Scots to France, to support the dauphin against the English, who had nearly accomplished the conquest of that country. On the 22d day of March 1421, Buchan defeated the duke of Clarence, brother of Henry V, at Bauge, in Anjou; and slew him with a battle-axe, after he had been pierced with a spear by sir William Swinton. Kent, Grey, Ross, and fourteen hundred men at arms were slain: Huntingdon, Somerset, and others remained captives. To recompense this signal victory, the dauphin gave him the high office of constable of France.†

In 1422 he revisited Scotland, to induce Douglas his father-in-law to join his arms. The extensive

\* Crawf. Off. 307.

† Jean Chartier, Monstrelet, Hall, &c.

## JOHN STUART.

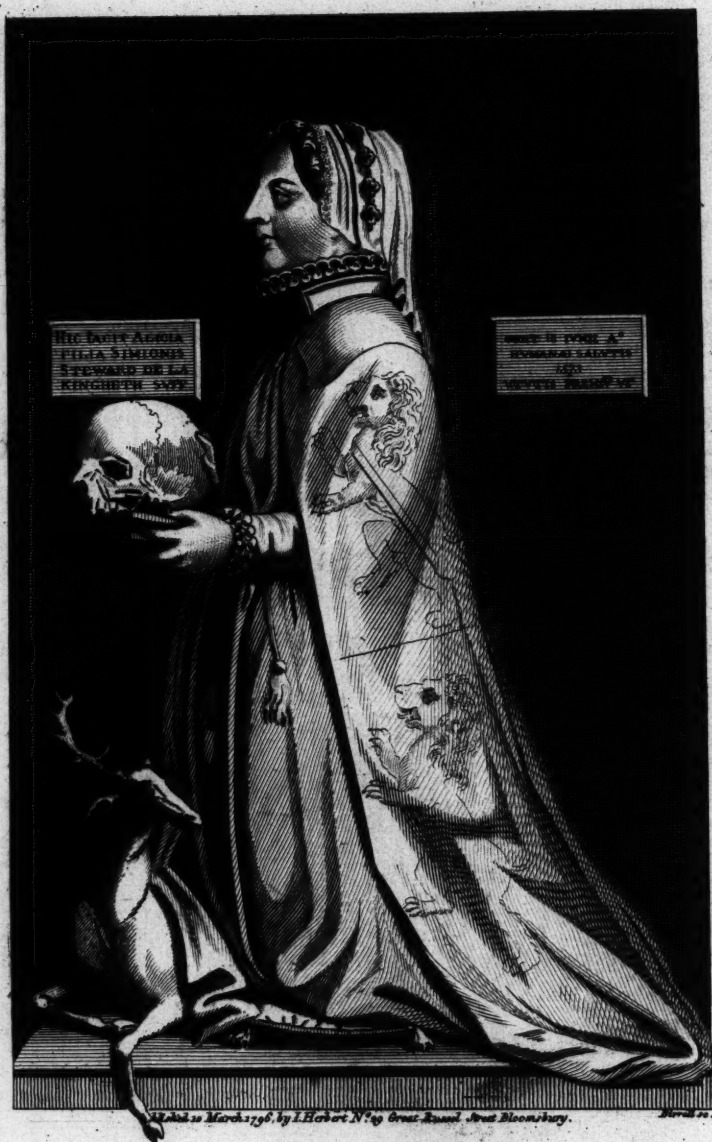
duchy of Touraine was offered; a vast prize held out by the dauphin's despair.\* Douglas consented; but had that usual ill success which attended his arms, and which occasioned his epithet of *Tine-man* or lose-man, his followers being diminished and defeated in all his engagements. On the 17th of August 1424, the fatal battle of Verneuil in Normandy was fought against Bedford, the English leader. Buchan constable of France, and Douglas duke of Touraine, were among the slain. The office of constable was afterwards assigned to Arthur count of Richemont, son of the duke of Bretagne.

This curious and interesting portrait was discovered by sir George Seton, of Garleton, heir male of the noble family of Winton, in the gallery of M. Fiebet, counsellor of the parliament of Blois, at his seat about a league from Chambord. Being mentioned to lord Buchan in 1762, a copy was obtained by count Tracy, a colonel in the French service, and was transmitted to Almodovar, the ambassador for his lordship; who has communicated to us a tracing, executed with his usual taste and skill. For this, and numerous similar favours, the editors must express their warmest gratitude.

\* The grant itself is extant. See du Tillet. Douglas was buried at Tours, the capital of his duchy, Fordun. Late writers have imagined that Terouenne was implied.







**ALICIA STEWART.**  
*from her Monument in the Savoy.*

## ALICIA STUART.

**O**F this lady, no more is known, than what her epitaph bears, that she was daughter of Simeon Stewart of Lakingheth in Suffolk, and died on the 18th June 1573.

This Simeon Stewart seems the second son of Thomas Stewart of Mildenhall in Suffolk, a family which displayed twenty quarters in their coat armorial. Stewart of Barton-mills in Suffolk was another branch. This family also extended to Norfolk, and Cambridge shire: and seven generations being in Elizabeth's time reckoned from their first ancestor's leaving Scotland, that event must have happened in the Fourteenth century.\*

The portrait more properly belongs to the English series; but the elegant simplicity, and antique taste, of the monument were thought worthy of being better known: and this branch of the Stuarts deserves commemoration in this work, as it may tend to illustrate the genealogical history of Scotland, by promoting further enquiries.

An ingenious and respectable friend, who has made collections for Suffolk, says, "My notes for Lakenheath only mention an altar-tomb of grey marble for Simeon *Styward*,† who died 30th April 1568. Arms,

\* Visitation of Suffolk, temp. Eliz. MS. Harl. 1560, p. 343.

† In this monument and the MS. *Stewart*. Styward, or Stew-ward, seems the original appellation; and *Senisbaldus* implies chief herdsman.



## ALICIA STUART

1st and 4th a lion rampant, over all a bend ragu-  
 led, Styward.  
 2d quart. 1st and 4th, Styward.  
 2d and 3d quart. 1st and 4th, 3 boars heads cou-  
 ped. 2d and 3d, a lion rampant.  
 3d, Styward imp. a lion rampant gardant, crowned.  
 Against the wall, an inscription for Johanna,  
 daughter and heir of Edward *Peftney*, (qu. *Restney*,)  
 wife of Simeon Styward : she died 1583.



An ingenious and respectable friend, who has made  
 collections for Suffolk, says, "My notes for Iken-  
 heath only mention an altar-tomb of grey marble for  
 Simeon Styward, who died 30th April 1583. Ains."

\* Visitation of Suffolk, temp. Eliz. MS. Hist. 1560, p. 343.  
 † In this monument and the MS. Styward, or Steuward,  
 seems the original appellation; and *Styward* implies their position.





ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

*from a scarce Print by Hollar.*



## ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

**T**HIS Franklin of the Scottish commotions in last century was minister at Leuchars: and was in vain tempted with a bishopric. He died in 1649, regretting the excess to which affairs were carried; but never repenting of his own moderate motives and actions, as vainly repeated by his opponents; a stale device of party.\*

In fact the presbyterians, after overturning the episcopal despotism of the time, were gradually ruining their own cause by a despotism far more disgusting. The saints attempted to establish a clerical aristocracy, not only over Scotland, but over England; and the civil power would have become the mere slave of ecclesiastical censure, and excommunication. Liberty of conscience was entirely denied by the presbyterian party; their church polity was a part of their creed; and the penalty against any dissent was excommunication in this world, and a liberal inheritance in hell fire hereafter. A man's private life was to be tainted with faintship or hypocrisy; and every pleasure was to vanish at the nod of those physicians of Sancho the governor. The presbyterians supported the regal power, as a shield against the independents, and sectaries; who, with far superior political skill, allowed universal liberty of conscience.

But a nondescript saint, named Cromwell, put himself at the head of the independents, and completely overthrew the presbyterian despotism. Both parties appealed to King Christ, and he decided in favour of the democratic church.

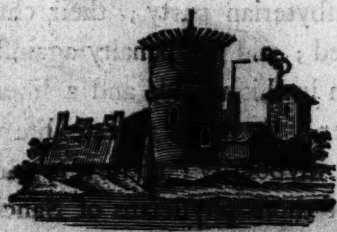
In the sole choice left, between the impertinent authority, and degrading superstition, of the presbyterians, and

\* See Baillie's Letters 2 vols. 8vo.

## ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

the power merely military of Cromwell, it is no wonder that the nation sighed for the ancient monarchy; a government at least of gentlemen over gentlemen, and more beneficent to all, than that of parsons or soldiers over slaves.

Henderson's favourite polity, and the clerical aristocracy, were after his death to be trampled under foot; but he timously escaped from the evils to come. One of the chief events of his life was, the solemn conference with Charles I at Newcastle, on various topics of religion and government; the relation has been printed, and does honour to both parties.









*Published 20 December 1795, by J. Herbert N° 49 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury.*

*Deller sc.*

**JOHN EARL OF MAR.**

**Regent of Scotland.**

*from a painting in the possession of James Erskine Esq. of Alba.*

## JOHN ERSKINE EARL OF MAR,

### REGENT OF SCOTLAND.

**T**HIS truly illustrious character was third son of John twelfth lord Erskine; and was educated to the church: but the two elder brothers dying before their father, he became thirteenth lord Erskine in 1552. Ten years after, he regained the title and estates of Mar, which had been unjustly wrested from the family by James II.\*

On the birth of James VI, in 1566, the royal babe was committed to the custody of the earl of Mar, then governor of the castle of Stirling. His candour and moderation became most conspicuous in the public distractions that followed; and he was almost the only man who wished to preserve the independence of his country, alike unviolated either by French or English influence. On the death of Lennox, the earl of Mar was chosen Regent, Sept. 6, 1571, in spite of the artifices of Elizabeth; but he did not hold that high office much above a year, dying on the 29th of Oct. 1572, not without suspicions of poison, a crime of which Elizabeth and Morton were not incapable. His age is not commemorated, but there is room to infer he was born about 1520.

\* Douglas Peer. art. Mar.

His

REGENT MAR.

His courage was conspicuous in his fall from Stirling castle at the head of thirty men, to repel the four hundred sent by Kirkaldy, to surprize the peers, and by his success in that unequal conflict. His attempts to conciliate all parties, and to maintain the independence of his country, against foreign influence, evince the real patriot. "He was perhaps the only person in the kingdom who could have enjoyed the office of Regent without envy, and have kept it without loss of reputation. Notwithstanding their mutual animosities, both factions acknowledged his views to be honourable, and his integrity to be uncorrupted."\*

The painting, artist unknown, is in the possession of James Erskine Esq. of Alva. Eyes dark blue, and of sweet expression: hair dark; drapery black.

\* Robertson, II. 37.









*Published 12 February 1796, by L. Herbert, 174, Great Russell Street Bloomsbury.*

*L. Herbert sc.*

**JOHN ERSKINE EARL OF MAR,**

**L.H. Treasurer.**

*from an original Painting in the possession of James Erskine Esq. of Alva.*

JOHN ERSKINE, EARL OF MAR,

and HIGH TREASURER OF SCOTLAND,

**W**AS the only son of the Regent who died in 1572. In 1595 the king James VI entrusted to him the custody of his son: and it is highly to the honour of this illustrious family, that the care of their minor sovereigns had been in a manner hereditary; James V having been entrusted to lord Erskine by his mother Margaret, and the parliament. It was solely a special character of probity that produced those successive testimonies of high approbation.

This earl was joined with Bruce of Kinlofs, in concerting with Cecil the means of securing to James VI the accession to the English throne: and he displayed much prudence in that grand transaction. In 1603 he was made a knight of the garter. On the death of prince Henry, whose education he superintended, he returned to Scotland. In 1615 he was appointed lord High Treasurer of that kingdom; an office which he resigned three years before his death, which happened in 1634.\*

By his first wife, daughter of lord Drummond, he left only one son, John the stock of the family of Mar. But his second wife, lady Mary Stuart daugh-

\* Dougl. Peer. and Crawf. Off.



ter of Esme duke of Lennox, bore him seven sons, and four daughters. The second of these sons is the ancestor of the Erskines, earls of Buchan; one of the others of the Erskines of Alva; besides other illustrious descendants.\* Nor has the family degenerated in hereditary probity, and ability.

The picture, by Paul Vansomer, is in the possession of James Erskine Esq. of Alva. Eyes dark blue; hair silver-grey: complexion healthy. Drapery black; blue ribbon, and george suspended.

\* Douglas Peer. 464.



By his first wife, daughter of Lord Drummond, he left only one son, John the first of the family of Mar. But his second wife, lady Mary Stuart daughter





ALEX. ERSKINE.

*Plenipotentiary for Sweden*

1649



ALEXANDER ERSKINE,  
PLENIPOTENTIARY FOR SWEDEN AT THE  
TREATY OF MUNSTER.

**T**HIS noted treaty took place in 1649; and there are fine prints of the meeting, and of the different ambassadors, from one of which the present portrait is taken. The painter was Van Hulle.

In the military annals of Gustaf Adolf, Erskine was an eminent character. He was of the family of Erskine of Kirkbuddo in Fife, sprung from the Erskines of Dun: and was ennobled in Sweden. Some of his descendants were not long since settled at Bonne in Germany.\* Further materials have not arisen.

\* This information was obligingly communicated by lord Buchan.



ALEXANDER ERSKINE

PLENIPOTENTIARY FOR SWEDEN AT THE  
TREATY OF MUNSTER

THIS noted treaty took place in 1648, and there are fine prints of the meeting, and of the different ambassadors, from one of which the present portrait is taken. The painter was Van Thulst. In the military annals of Gustaf Adolf, Erskine was an eminent character. He was of the family of the house of Kilsboda in Fife, spring from the Erskines of Dun, and was enrolled in Sweden. Some of his descendants were not long since settled at Bonn in Germany. Further materials have not arisen.

Information was obligingly communicated by Lord Hutton.









*Published on December 1795, by L. Herbert N° 49 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury. Birrell sc.*

**SIR ALEX. ERSKINE of GOGAR.**

*from an original painting in the possession of James Erskine Esq. of Alba.*

SIR ALEXANDER ERSKINE OF GOGAR,

**B**ROTHER of the celebrated Regent John earl of Mar, and ancestor of the earl of Kelly, was a distinguished character in the minority of James VI.\* After the death of the Regent, the care of the education of that prince fell to Sir Alexander; under whom Buchanan, and Peter Young, acted as chief preceptors. In 1578 he favoured the party which opposed the infamous Morton the Regent, who in revenge persuaded the young earl of Mar that his uncle intended to deprive him of the custody of the king, and the government of Stirling castle. The consequence was that Mar seized the command of that fortress, and expelled Sir Alexander.†

He was nevertheless in the same year appointed governor of the castle of Edinburgh; and in 1580 vice-chamberlain of Scotland. He died before 1595, in which year his son Sir Thomas Erskine of Gogar appears, he who killed Alexander Ruthven in the Gowrie conspiracy, and was afterwards viscount Fenton and earl of Kelly.‡

The painting is in the possession of James Erskine Esq. of Alva.

\* Doug. Peer. art. Mar, and Kelly.

† Robertson II. 56, 58, 62.

‡ Dougl. art. Kelly.

SIR ALEXANDER ERSKINE OF ROSS

**B**ROTHER of the celebrated Robert Erskine and  
of Mary, and ancestor of the Earl of Ross was  
a distinguished character in the annals of James  
VI. After the death of the King, the crown and the  
education of the young King, James VI. and I.  
which Richard, Earl of Arundel, and the  
preceptors, but the Earl of Arundel, who was  
held the infant King, James VI. and I. in his  
charge performed the duty of a father, and the  
intended to marry the young King to a French  
and the government of Scotland. The young  
Queen was the daughter of the Count of  
Lorraine, and was called the French Queen.  
The young King, James VI. and I. was  
governor of the Isle of Rhé, and in 1582  
and Chamberlain of France, and in 1584  
in which year he was the Duke of Orléans  
appears, he was the Duke of Orléans, and  
Gowrie conspiracy, and was the Duke of Orléans  
son and Earl of Ross.  
The painting is in the possession of James  
Esq. of Ross.  
\* Long Low, Ross-shire, 1811.  
† Edinburgh, 1811.  
‡ Long Low, Ross-shire, 1811.



## ALEXANDER LESLEY, EARL OF LEVEN.

**T**HIS celebrated general was the son of captain George Lesley, who commanded the garrison of Blair, in the reign of James VI.\* He first served in lord Vere's regiment, in Holland: then proceeded to Sweden, where he displayed such high military talents, that the heroic Gustaf Adolf raised him to the rank of lieutenant general; and afterwards to that of field marshal of the Swedish army in Westphalia, and governor general of all the cities on the Baltic.†

In 1628 he defended Stralsund with such spirit, that the siege was raised, and medals were struck in his honour: and in 1630 he drove the Imperialists from Rugen.

Returning to his native country, his abilities excited the covenanters to appoint him their general, in the struggle against Charles I. In Feb. 1639 he was unanimously named to that arduous situation of first conducting military operations against his sovereign: and leading an army to the borders in May, the king was induced to concessions.‡ The rupture being unhappily renewed, general Lesley, in August 1640, led his army into England; and with his tin artillery covered with leather so surprised the English troops, that they fled with precipitation, while the Scots got possession of Newcastle, and the northern counties.§ In 1641 a treaty being concluded, the king, in order

\* Douglas, Peer. 405.

† Monro's expedition with Mackay's regiment, London, 1637, folio, end of part I. sign. O 2.

‡ Guthrie's Memoirs, &c.

§ Burnet, own Time, i. 39. These cannons would bear two or three discharges. One Scott, a Scotchman who served under Gustaf Adolf, was the inventor, as his epitaph in Lambeth church bears. They are mentioned, it is believed, in the accounts of the wars of Gustaf by Puffendorf and others.

ALEXANDER LESLEY.

to win the general to his interest, created him lord Balgony and earl of Leven.

But his principles remained the same; and in 1643 and 1644 he distinguished himself in the field against Charles. Yet disgusted with the scenes of fanaticism and tyranny, that followed the death of that monarch, he appeared in arms to support Charles II against the infamous Cromwell; but was surprised by Monk in Angus, and sent prisoner to the tower of London, where he remained till he was liberated by the intercession of Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustaf Adolf. His estates being sequestered by the usurper, Leven went to Sweden; and was received with that veneration, which his hoary head, covered with laurels, claimed in a country, which he had served, and adorned. On the restoration, he returned to his native land; and died, extremely advanced in years, at Balgony in Fife, in 1662.\*

This interesting portrait is from an exquisite miniature in oil colours, upon copper, painted by Jansen, or Jameson, probably the latter.† Eyes blue; hair brown; ruddy complexion; black drapery. The miniature was most obligingly sent by the earl of Leven to London, to be copied for this work: an example of condescension, and love of the arts, which we hope to see followed by others, to the honour of their ancestors, and their own praise.

\* Douglas, 406.

† There is a wooden print of Leven on horseback, with his speech in parliament 1641, 4to. In the collection of portraits to Clarendon's history, Vol. VI, 1717, 8vo. there is one engraved by Vertue, after Vandyke, but poorly done, like most of the others in that work. It has however a general likeness, particularly in the lips, closed in a manner that shews the teeth were lost.







*Published 15 September 1795 by J. Herbert N<sup>o</sup> 49 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury*

*Edw. M.*

**DAVID LESLEY, LORD NEWARK.**

*from a Painting in the possession of M<sup>r</sup> Urquhart of Craigston.*

DAVID LESLEY, LORD NEWARK,

**W**AS the fifth son of Patrick Lesley, lord Lindores, sprung of the family of Rothes. He was no relation of the celebrated Alexander Lesley, earl of Leven; but both distinguished themselves in the civil wars against Charles I.

David Lesley, though far younger than Alexander, had also served under Gustaf Adolf. In 1645 he contributed to the defeat of the royal forces at Naseby: and on the 13th of September that year, he completely crushed the gallant Montrose, at Philiphaugh. The Scots, determining to rescue Charles from the independents, David Lesley was appointed general in May 1648, but was speedily set aside: yet, he afterwards warmly supported the cause of Charles II.

Next to the overthrow of Montrose, the most memorable event of David Lesley's life is the battle of Dunbar; in which he was general of the Scots against Cromwell, and was completely defeated, having been forced by the fanatic clergy to leave an advantageous post. He was afterwards taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester; and was confined in the tower, till the restoration, when Charles II on the 31st August 1660, made him baron of Newark, in Fife. He died in 1682. His son having only daughters, the baronage passed by marriage to the house of Anstruther.

The

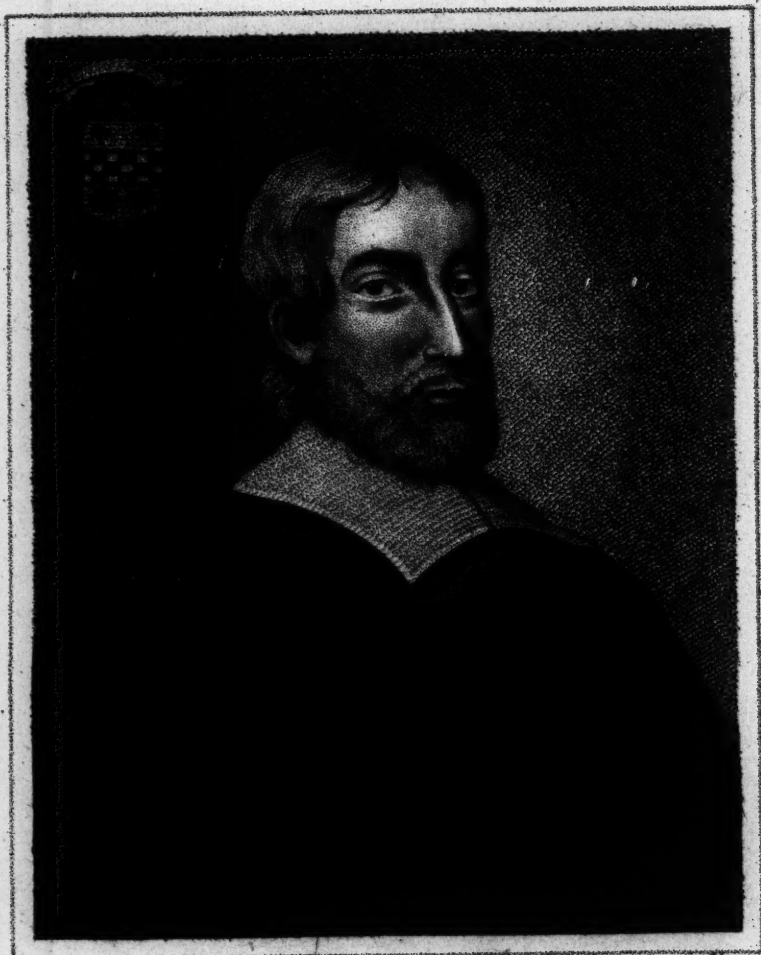
DAVID LESLEY. NEWARK.

The portrait is from an original, by George Jameson, in the possession of Mr. Urquhart, of Craigston, formerly of Cromarty. Eyes light blue, hair light chesnut, complexion ruddy. One by Vandergucht, after Vandyke, may be found in Clarendon's history; and is one of the few tolerable ones in that set.









*Finished at December 1735, by J. Herbert N<sup>o</sup> 19 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury.*

*Rivers sc.*

**ROBERT BOYD OF TROCHRIG.**

*the Original in the College of Glasgow.*

## ROBERT BOYD OF TROCHRIG.

**T**HIS learned professor was the son of James Boyd of Trochrig in Airshire, archbishop of Glasgow, who died in 1581.\* The Boyds of Pinkhill, and of Trochrig, were descended from Adam Boyd, third son of Alexander the second son of Robert lord Boyd, the famous Chamberlain of Scotland in the minority of James III.†

The celebrated Mark Alexander Boyd was of the family of Pinkhill, and first cousin to the professor.‡

Robert Boyd of Trochrig was professor of divinity at Saumur in France, when he was invited by James VI to the office of principal of the university of Glasgow. But not supporting the king's views in promoting episcopacy, he resigned, and was then called by the city of Edinburgh to the same station in the university there, and found equal opposition from the court. He therefore abandoned that charge, and became minister at Paisley. He died in 1629.§

He wrote a commentary on the epistle to the Ephesians : and a poem called *Hecatombe Christiana*, preserved in the *Deliciae Poetarum Scotorum*, and dedicated to his relation Andrew Boyd bishop of Argyle, a prelate eminent for his active virtues in reclaiming that barbaric see.

The original painting is in the university of Glasgow.

\* Keith, Bish. 155.

† See Biogr. Brit. art. M. A. Boyd.

‡ Douglas, Peer. 376.

§ Macure's Glasgow, p. 35.



# ROBERT BOYD OF TROCHIR.

THIS learned professor was the son of James Boyd of Trochir in Airlshire, archbishop of Glasgow, who died in 1587. The Boyds of Pinkhill, and of Trochir, were descended from Adam Boyd, third son of Alexander the second son of Robert Lord Boyd, the famous Chamberlain of Scotland in the minority of James III.

The celebrated Mark Alexander Boyd was of the family of Pinkhill, and first cousin to the present.

Robert Boyd of Trochir was professor of divinity at Glasgow in 1592, when he was invited by James VI to the office of principal of the university of Glasgow. But not liking the king's religion, he refused, and was succeeded by James Boyd of Trochir, who was invited to the city of Edinburgh to the same office in the university there, and found equal opposition from the court. He then abandoned that charge, and became minister at Glasgow. He died in 1617.

He wrote a commentary on the Epistles of Paul, and a book called "The Christian's Duty," which served in the Dutch Church at Amsterdam, and dedicated to his relation Andrew Boyd, minister of Ayr, who was eminent for his piety and virtue in reclaiming the papists.

The original painting is in the university of Glasgow.

See Boyd's life in the life of Boyd, and Boyd's Glasgow, p. 15.





*Published on December 1795, by J. Herbert, N<sup>o</sup> 49 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury*

*Price 2s*

**ZACHARIAH**



**BOYD,**

Minister

at Glasgow.

*from a Picture in the College there.*



## ZACHARIAH BOYD

**W**AS minister of the Baronry church of Glasgow, and bequeathed 20,000*l.* Scottish money, (about 1600*l.* sterling,) to the university there. In gratitude his bust was erected in marble, with an inscription commemorating the donation of that sum, and of his library. He lived in the reign of Charles I.\*

His translation of the scripture, in such uncouth verse as to amount to burlesque, has been often quoted; and the just fame of a benefactor to learning has been obscured by that cloud of miserable rimes. Candour will smile at the foible, but applaud the man.

\* Macure's Glasgow p. 223.



ZACHARIAH BOYD

WAS a minister of the Baptist Church of Chel-  
sea, and resided at No. 10, North Street,  
New York, (about 1800, he being) in the university there.  
In gratitude his hall was erected in memory, with an  
inscription commemorating the donation of that  
hall, and of his library. He lived in the reign of  
Charles I.

His translation of the Septuagint, in Latin, uncom-  
plete as to amount to English, has been often quot-  
ed; and the title of a benefactor to learning  
has been conferred by the school of divinity at  
Cambridge, while at the age of 20, but applied the  
same.

— Martin's Dictionary, &c.









*Pub. 1 Aug 783 by J. Herbert's Great British Street Directory*

## THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON

*From a Painting at Frendraucht*

## THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

**JAMES CRICHTON**, from the variety and promptitude of his abilities, commonly styled *The Admirable*, was the son of Robert Crichton, of Clunie and Elliock, king's advocate to James VI. He was born towards the end of the year 1560, for he had not completed his twenty-second year, when he was killed on the 3d of July 1582.\*

In domestic memoirs, there are no traces of his nonage; and the occasion of his going abroad is unknown, though the vain and flattering Aldus impute his dereliction of his country to his devotion to the Roman faith. But his account is replete with absurd falsehoods;† and the Italian style is exuberant in flattery, the mean incense of the degraded mind.

For

\* Ald. Manuc. ded. in Cic. Timæum, ed. Ven. 1583, 10 tom. fol. As this interesting dedication is unknown to Dr. Klippis, it is subjoined.

" MEMORIAE JACOBI CRITONI.

" Vel mortuum enim te laudari par est, JACOBE CRITONI, quem importuna mors nobis abripuit. Quis enim te vivum non admiratus est? Quis mortuum non luget? Ego quidem te vivo maximum judicii mei fructum capiebam: mortuo, doloris modum non invenio. Vixisses, CRITONI, vixisses, neque unquam te Virgilii patria vidisset. Fato enim quodam, nobis misero, contigit, ut quæ ipsi ortum dedit, superiore anno, (cum nondum xxii. ætatis annum explesses, gloriæque satis, nobis minimum vixisses,) tibi vi vitam eriperet. Semper ego tui memoriam colam. semper tua imago ante oculos obversabitur. semper idem mihi eris; qui idem semper eris bonis omnibus. Faxit Deus ut cœlestia omnia tibi felicia contingant; qui cœlestia vivens semper adamaris, et in eorum contemplatione totus versatus es. O diem funestum V. Non. Quinct. Hæc ad te, ex hoc infelici ad illud cœleste domicilium, bona omnia precans, scribo. Venetiis IV. Non. Nov. M. D. XXCIII.

Qui te vivum coluit, mortuumque observat,

Aldus Mannucci, P. F. A. N."

Grief has here absorbed the flattery of Mannucci, and his dedication is exquisitely pathetic.

† 1. No Crichtons ever distinguished themselves against the English, in France or in Scotland. 2. Crichton's father was *laird* of Elliock, and Clunie in Fife and Stormont, not lord of these counties. 3. He was not general of Mary's forces at Langsyde, but an advocate; and is not even named in the long accounts of that action in Keith's history. 4. There were no commotions raised in Scotland against Crichton, nor his father; who was still king's advocate in 1581. *Moyles's Mem.* p. 53. The rest is exact enough. Aldus was an extravagant flatterer, as his dedication of the Aratus of Cicero to Niegoslewski, a Polish youth, may evince: immortal excellence, and immortal praise, he scatters with profusion. But facts

## THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

For an ample account of Crichton, the reader is referred to the *Biographia Britannica*. But the worthy author of that life, deservedly disgusted with the miraculous fables of former writers, has rather fallen into an opposite extreme. The accuracy and profundity of Crichton's knowledge, are remote from the question. His elegance of person, uncommon skill in manly exercises, knowledge of ten languages, surprizing powers of memory, flowing elocution in prose or verse, and even his talents in sophistical and scholastic disputation, justly excited high admiration and applause. His character is that of a wonderful youth; not that of a scholar, or philosopher. On the head of the Venus of Medici, we look not for the casque of Minerva.

In Italy, Crichton displayed his abilities for about two years. He was slain at Mantua, on the 3d day of July 1582, a date which evinces that his having been killed in the time of the carnival, is among the numerous fables which have attended his meteorous reputation.\*

Imperiali has published a portrait of Crichton in his Museum.† Mr. Pennant gives another, from Mr. Graham of Airth's picture.‡ The present is from the celebrated painting at Frendraught, the work of some Italian master. It is said to have been painted in the year of his death, and sent to Sir James Crichton, of Frendraught, the chief, it is believed, of his family. The estate, house, and pictures, afterwards passed by sale to the Morisons of Bagnie. The striking likeness of all these three portraits, evinces their veracity. Hair chestnut; eyes dark hazel. Dress a civilian's gown.

facts may easily be separated from flattery: and there is room to believe, that Crichton, not trusting his great personal merit, used the privilege of a traveller, and told many self-important fables.

The account here referred to, is the dedication of the *Paradoxa* to Crichton, and is reprinted by Dr. Kippis.

\* Dr. Kippis, not having seen the dedication of the *Timæus*, has given vague dates, and forgets that the carnival is remote from July. Some other mistakes are also observed with regret.

† Ven. 1646, 460.

‡ Tour in Scotland.







*Published in August 1795. by J. Roberts. No. 43 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury.*

*Sculpsit.*

**WILLIAM MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON.**

*Secretary of State*

*from the Original at Lauder Castle.*

59  
WILLIAM MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON,  
SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR Richard Maitland, of Lethington, lord privy seal, and a poet of some note, had three sons, all men of celebrated abilities; 1. William. 2. John the chancellor. 3. Thomas, who disputes with Buchanan in the famous dialogue *De Jure Regni*; and whose Latin poems are in the *Deliciae Poetarum Scotorum*, with those of John his brother.\*

William was appointed secretary of state to Queen Mary, in 1558, when he was apparently not above twenty-three, or twenty-four years of age. He so much distinguished himself in the reign of that unfortunate princeis, and in the minority of James VI, that it is unnecessary to repeat what must be known to every reader of history.

After the death of Murray the regent, in 1570, the secretary, and Kirkaldy of Grange, joined the queen's party, and held the castle of Edinburgh against successive regents, till Morton engaged an English force to reduce it. In violation of the capitulation, Elizabeth ordered them to be given up to the regent's resentment: the valiant Kirkaldy, one of the most eminent characters in that memorable epoch, was hanged; while Maitland escaped such ignominy by taking poison.† His death happened about the 3d of August, 1573.

Of this celebrated statesman, Dr. Robertson gives the following character. "Maitland had early ap-

\* Douglas's Peerage, art. Lauderdale.

† Calderwood, p. 63, who adds, that his prison was a vault under the steeple of Leith church; and his body lay so long unburied, that the vermin crept from under the door.

plied



plied to public business admirable natural talents, improved by an acquaintance with the liberal arts; and at a time of life, when his countrymen of the same quality were following the pleasures of the chase, or serving as adventurers in the armies of France, he was admitted into all the secrets of the cabinet, and put upon a level with persons of the most consummate experience in the management of affairs. He possessed, in an eminent degree, that intrepid spirit which delights in pursuing bold designs; and was no less master of that political art and dexterity, which is necessary for carrying them on with success. But these qualities were deeply tinged with the neighbouring vices. His address sometimes degenerated into cunning; his acuteness bordered upon excess of subtlety and refinement; his invention over fertile suggested to him, on some occasions, chimerical systems of policy, little suitable to the genius of the age; and his enterprising spirit engaged him in projects vast and splendid, but beyond his utmost power to execute. All the contemporary writers, to whatever faction they belong, mention him with an admiration, which nothing could have excited, but the greatest superiority of penetration and abilities.\*

This portrait is from an original, by an unknown painter, at Lauder Castle, a seat of the earl of Lauderdale. Eyes dark hazel; hair dark auburn; complexion healthy. Drapery black, with fur, and bands of heavy gold lace on the shoulders.

\* Hist. Scotl. I, 214.





*Published 12 August 1795, by J. Herbert, No 49 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury*

*Rivers sculp.*

**PATRICK HAMILTON, MARTYR. 1528.**

*from the Original in the University of Glasgow.*



## PATRICK HAMILTON.

**T**HIS protomartyr of the Protestant faith in Scotland, was the son of Sir Patrick Hamilton, of Kincavel, a natural son of James, second lord Hamilton.

His well-known fate happened in Feb. 1528.

The original painting on board, is in the university of Glasgow; but is doubtful, and therefore only slightly sketched. The medal by Daffier, among those of the reformers, seems to have some resemblance to this, yet deserves as little credit.



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ISABEL OF SCOTLAND

Duchess of Bretagne.

*from Lobineau Hist. de Bretagne*

*Original in the Cathedral of Vannes*

ISABEL OF SCOTLAND,

DUCHESS OF BRETAGNE,

**W**AS the daughter of JAMES I; and in July 1441, was affianced to Francis, son of the Duke John V.

Argentré in his History of Bretagne, informs us that when the envoys of John returned from Scotland, that Prince was eager to know their opinion of the lady. They answered that she had beauty, health, and an elegant person, but was very silent, and apparently simple. To which remark the Duke returned this celebrated reply; "My dear friends, I beg you will return to Scotland and bring her to me; she is just such a wife as I desire for my son. Knowledge does a woman more hurt than good; upon my soul, I shall have no other. By the body of St. Nicolas, a woman is quite wise enough, when she can distinguish her husband's shirt from his waistcoat."

The marriage was accordingly concluded, but Isabel did not proceed to Bretagne, till November, 1442, and found her husband in the throne of that Duchy, by the style of Francis I, his father having died in August.

In 1450 she was left a widow with two daughters, Margaret who married Francis II Duke of Bretagne, and Mary afterwards wife of the Viscount de Rohan.

After

## ISABEL OF SCOTLAND.

After refusing the Prince of Navarre and other offers of matrimony, Isabel of Scotland died in an advanced age, in 1494.\*

This portrait is a copy from the engraving in Lobineau's History of Bretagne, taken from the original painting in the Cathedral of Vannes.

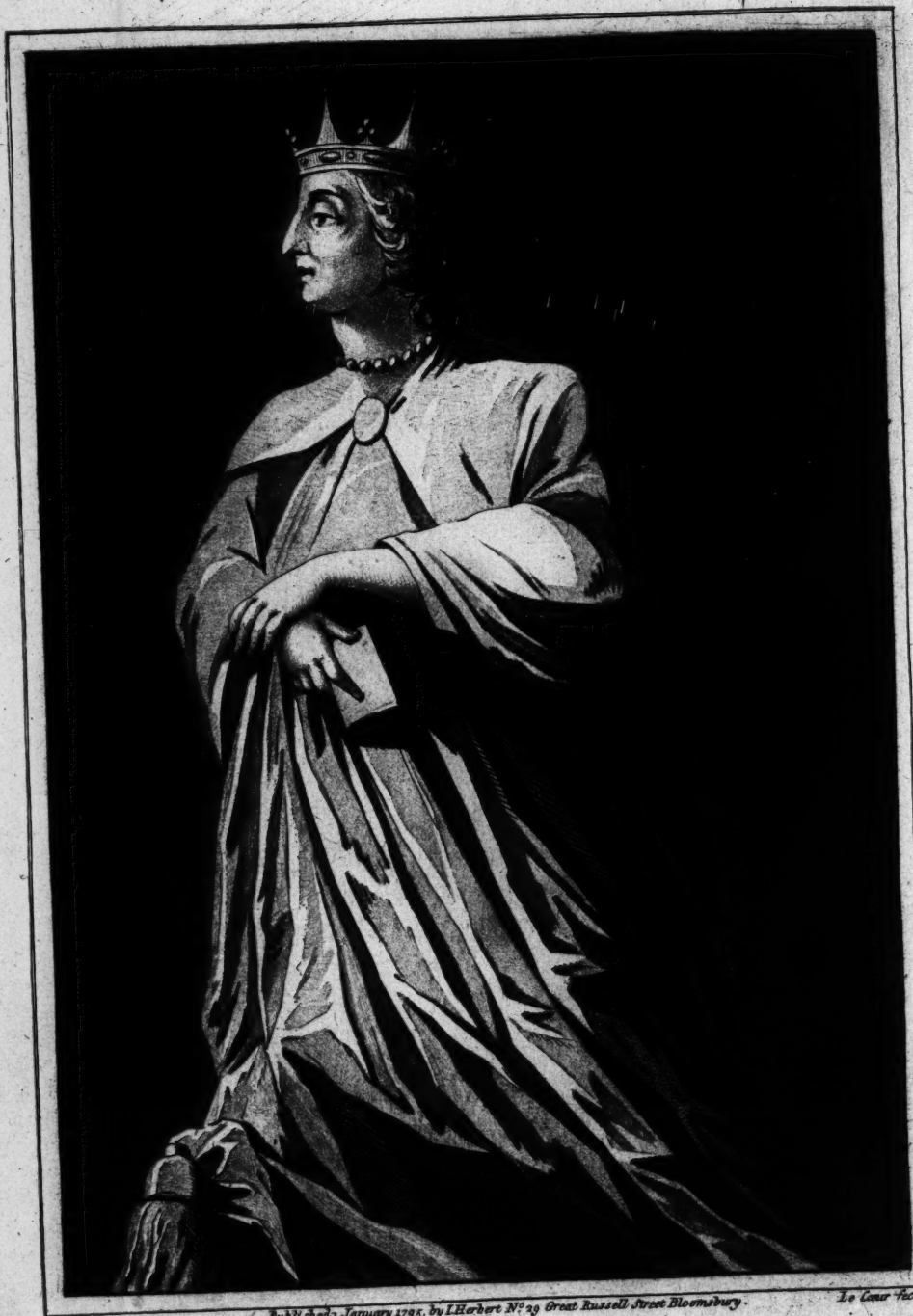
\* This account is derived from Lobineau Hist. de Bretagne, Tome 1 p. 619, et infra, passim.





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*Published January 1795, by L. Hordern N° 29 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury.*

*Le Comte de*

**JOCOSA. COUNTESS OF DALHOUSIE.**

*from a Monument in the Savoy Church*

## JOCOSA APSLEY, COUNTESS OF DALHOUSIE.

**O**F this lady nothing more has been discovered than is contained in her epitaph, whence it appears that she was the daughter of sir Alan Apsley, knight, lieutenant of the tower of London; that she was first married to Lyster Blunt, Esq. son to sir Richard Blunt, of Maple-Durham, in Oxfordshire, and afterwards to William Ramsay, second earl of Dalhousie. The epitaph adds, that she had no children, and that she died on the 28th of April, 1663.

Douglas, in his peerage,\* mentions that William Ramsay, whom he calls first earl of Dalhousie, married Margaret Carnegie, daughter of the earl of Southesk, by whom he had seven children. As this earl of Dalhousie died in 1674, advanced in years, there is reason to believe that this lady was his second wife; and, having no children, she escaped the notice of genealogists.

This portrait is from her monument in the Savoy chapel, Strand, and the epitaph is in the following words:

*Memoriæ sacrum Jocosæ, natæ Alano Apsley, equiti aurato, turris Londini locum-tenenti dignissimo, non indignæ.*

Nuptiæ. { *Primum Lystero Blunt Armig. Richardi de Maple-Durham, in agro Oxon. Equ. aurati filio. Post Domino, Domino Guil. Ramsey Comiti de Dalhousie secundo.*

*Uxoris*



JOCOSA APSLEY, COUNTESS OF DALHOUSIE.

Uxoris castæ, moribus suavissimis, prudentis et pudicæ.  
Matris absque liberis; nempe liberalitatis, inopumque facilis  
et fœcundæ. Filiæ ecclesiæ, quam impense coluit, pu-  
rioris Anglicanæ, devotissimæ. Amicæ, citò, serò, seriò,  
certæ, bene-meritis munificæ, universis benevolæ. Denatæ,  
anno salutis recuperatæ 1663, Aprilis 28vo die.







ROBERT II.  
*from Jonstoni Inscriptiones.*



75  
ROBERT II.

**T**HIS first monarch of the house of Stuart, ascended the throne on the 26th March, 1371, being in the fiftieth and fifth year of his age. He died on the 19th of April, 1390. - His advanced years, and an inflammation in his eyes, prevented his personal appearance as an eminent actor in history; but his reign was distinguished by the battle of Otterburn, and other illustrious incidents.

He was a just and beneficent Sovereign. In person he was tall and majestic, but his countenance was disfigured by the inflammation of his eyes, which, Froissart says, were distorted and red as sandal wood; \* a defect which procured him the vulgar epithet of blear eye.

This portrait from the Inscriptions of Jonston, seems not much to be depended on; the eyes are indeed distorted, but the beard worn in that age is wanting. The dress however accords with the *costume*. David II appears with the robe fringed on the shoulders, as here; and the form of the bonnet repeatedly occurs in Montfaucon's prints. †

\* Tome ii. f. 177.

† Strutt's Reg. and Ec. Ant. plate liii. Montf. Mon. T. iii. pl. 22, 23, 36.

## ROBERT II.

**T**HIS first monarch of the House of Stuart, ascended the throne on the 24th March, 1567, being in the fifth and fifth year of his age. He died on the 10th of April, 1580. His advanced years, and an inflammation in his eyes, prevented his personal appearance as an emperor. His illness, but his reign was distinguished by the battle of Ocherburn, and other illustrious incidents. He was a just and beneficent sovereign. In person he was tall and majestic, but his countenance was disfigured by the inflammation of his eyes, which, as Robert says, were discoloured and red as blood. A defect which procured him the vulgar epithet of blind eye.

This portrait from the Instructions of Jacobus seems not much to be depended on; the eyes are indeed discoloured, but the beard worn in that age is wanting. The dress however accords with the age. Robert II appears with the robe knitted on the shoulders, as here; and the form of the coronet repeatedly occurs in Montfaucon's history.

\* Tome ii. p. 177.

† Stuart's Hist. and Top. Anc. and Mod. Mon. T. III. p. 12, 13, 30.







*Clamp Sculp.*

ROBERT III.

*From Jonstoni Inscriptiones.*

*Pub. by L. Herbert Aug. 7. 1795 N<sup>o</sup>. 29. Great Russell St. Bloomsbury.*

79

ROBERT III.

**T**HIS portrait of Robert III, which is taken in facsimile from that in the *Inscriptiones of Jonston*, being rather uncertain, it is unnecessary here to expatiate on the reign and character of that monarch. Suffice it to observe that he ascended the throne on the 14th of August, 1390, aged upwards of fifty; and died on the 4th of April 1406, in the seventeenth year of his reign. He was a pious and benevolent prince; but his reign was destitute of energy and of success.

The continuator of Fordun describes his person as tall and majestic, his countenance as florid and oval, enlivened with sparkling eyes, and rendered venerable by a long beard of snowy whiteness.\*

The present portrait appears much too young; and the beard is wanting, though it form a striking feature on his seals, and it be certain that this appendage was worn in France and England, in the fourteenth century, was abandoned in the fifteenth, and revived in the next. Yet artists sometimes omitted it, as appears from the medal of David II, compared with his miniature portrait, the long beard in the latter being wanting in the former.†

\* II. 440.

† Essay on Medals, vol. II, plate ii. n. 4. Strutt's *Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, plate liii.

**ROBERT III.**

The dress is however faithful to the costume of the times. The peculiar bonnet, and the tunic gathered about the neck, may be traced in the authentic representations of Montfaucon. The robe and the short coat also appear, open, with flaps or lapells at the breast, as in this portrait.\*

\* Mon. de la Mon. Fr. tome III. plate 20, and plate 30, n. 1.









SIR CONRAD RUTHVEN.

*from the Tableaux de Boyer d'Aguiller.*

## SIR CONRAD RUTHVEN.

**O**F this gentleman no memorials have yet arisen. The portrait is given from the book mentioned below : and the only information there to be found is that Sir Conrad was a Scottish gentleman, and was surnamed the Red.\* The inscription of the original print bears that he was a Scottish Knight. He appears to have lived about 1650 ; and was perhaps of the Gowrie family.

\* Recueil d'Estampes d'après les tableaux de M. Boyer d'Aguilles, à Aix. Paris 1744 folio. The articles are arranged by the names of the painters. No. 47 bears that John Bronchorst of Utrecht was born in 1603, and was yet living in 1661 ; that he was at first a painter on glass, but became acquainted with Cornelis Polemburg, and commenced painter in oil.

Of the portrait we only have " Portrait de Conrad Ruten, Gentilhomme Ecoissois, surnommé le Roux." The inscription is *Conradus Ruten, ex Scotia, Eques.* And from the context it was painted by Bronkhorst.





THE CONRAD RUTHERFORD

Of this gentleman no manuscript have yet been  
The portrait is given from the book mentioned  
below, and the only illustration that is to be found  
is that in the *Conrad Rutherford* and was  
intended to be the portrait of the original  
person. The portrait in the book is the  
same as that in the book, and was taken of  
the same person.

The portrait in the book is the same as that in the book, and was taken of the same person.







PATRICK SCOUGAL.

*Bishop of Aberdeen.*

*Published 1<sup>st</sup> February 1796, by J. Herbert N<sup>o</sup> 49 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury.*

*From sculp.*



85

PATRICK SCOUGAL,

BISHOP OF ABERDEEN,

**W**AS more memorable as the father of the author of "the Life of God in the Soul of Man," than from his own merits. He was son of Sir John Scougal of Scougal : and, from the parsonage of Salton in East Lothian, was preferred to the see of Aberdeen in 1664. He was a pious and worthy man ; and died 16th February 1682, aged 73. Bishop Burnet, in the preface to his life of bishop Bedel, gives a high character of the respectable prelate of Aberdeen.\*

His contemporary, Scougal the painter, was apparently of the same family. Betwixt Jameſon and Scougal there ſeems a break in the Scotiſh liſt of painters. Scotland indeed hardly produced a writer, or artiſt, during the commonwealth of England 1649—1660 ; and even its annals of that period are obſcure. The Hiſtory of Scotland under the commonwealth, illuſtrated from original papers, would form a curious and intereſting work.

\* Keith, Biſh. 79.

PATRICK SCOTLAND

BISHOP OF ABERDEEN

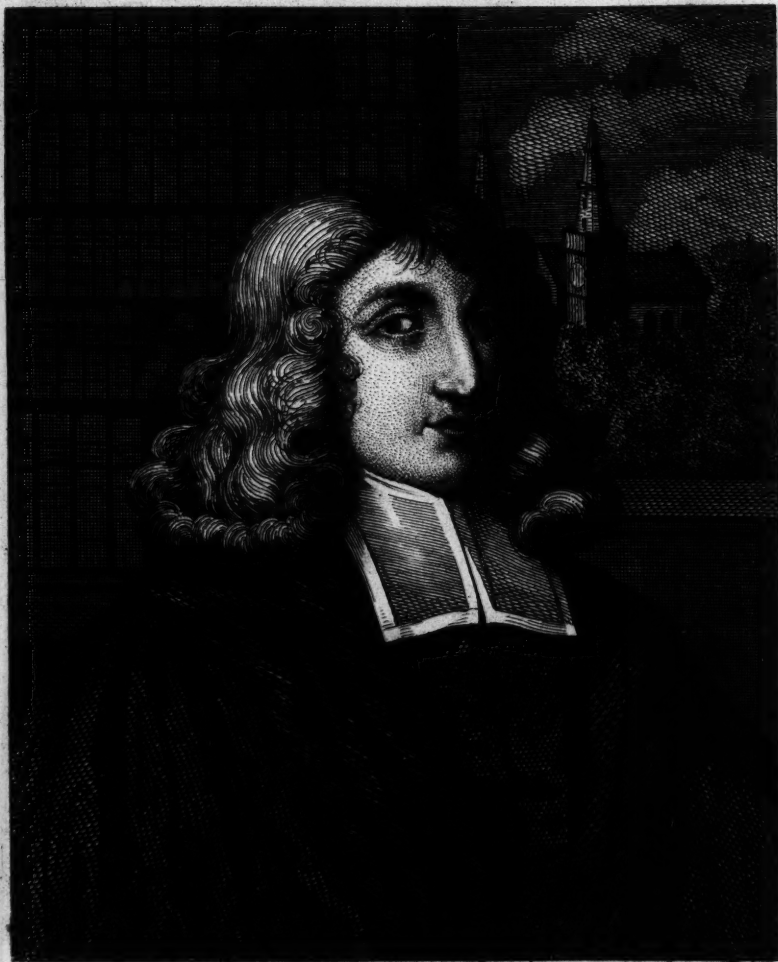
WAS a man remarkable for the father of the  
... of the late of God in the south of  
... than his own merits. He was son of  
... from the parish  
... was presented to the  
... of Aberdeen. He was a pious and  
... worthy man, and his  
... in the year to his late of Bishop  
... gives a high character of the respectable practice  
of Aberdeen.

This contemporary, George the painter, was ap-  
... of the same family. Patrick Jameson and  
... in the Scotch list of  
... hardly produced a writer,  
or artist during the commonwealth of England  
1649-1660; and even its annals of that period are  
obscure. The history of Scotland under the com-  
monwealth, illustrated from original papers, would  
form a curious and interesting work.

\* 1740. 200.







*London: Published & June 1738 by Isaac Herbert.*

*Byster sc.*

**HENRY SCUGAL. THEOL. PROF.**

Author of "The Life of God in the Soul of Man"

*Original in the College Hall, Aberdeen.*

HENRY SCOUGAL,

PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY AT ABERDEEN,

**W**AS the son of Patrick Scougal bishop of Aberdeen 1664—1682; and has the merit of being the first Scottish author, it is believed, who wrote a book of practical piety. Ecclesiastical disputes, so inconsistent with the meek spirit of christianity, had first prevailed between the catholics and reformers, then between the episcopals and presbyterians, and afterwards between the presbyterians and independents. Sermons, and commentaries on scripture were sometimes interposed; but the chief object, the practice of the Christian virtues, was unaccountably neglected; Durham's curious work, *On Scandal*, being rather a discussion of ecclesiastical discipline and polity, and a defence of the presbyterians against the independent Jacobins of the day, than an ethical production.

Of Henry Scougal little is known. It is said that, being of an amorous complexion, he sometimes loved God, and sometimes loved women; and that having unfortunately become enamoured of a married lady at Aberdeen, he died in the struggles of virtue and passion. But he had grown so corpulent in his retreat, the steeple of the cathedral church of St. Machan's, at Old Aberdeen, that his executors were forced to extract the body through a window. These traditions seem rather inconsistent, as love is generally supposed rather to belong to the class of consumptions, than of dropsies; and it is rare that the amorous swain pines away into plentitude.

Scougal's *Life of God in the soul of man* was published by Bishop Burnet, in 1691, 8vo; and has since passed through many editions, being a work of eminent piety, without enthusiasm, and written in a clear neat style.

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*Published by Herbert N° 29 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury.*

*Harding Sculp.*

**WILLIAM ELPHINSTON**

**BISHOP of ABERDEEN.**

*From an Original Painting in the University of Aberdeen.*

93

WILLIAM ELPHINSTON, BISHOP of ABERDEEN.

**T**HIS celebrated prelate was born at Glasgow, in the year 1437. He studied the civil and canon laws in France, where he resided nine years, and returned with distinguished reputation in 1471. He afterwards proceeded on an embassy to France; and in 1484, was appointed bishop of Aberdeen. Other embassies displayed his political talents; and in Feb. 1488, he was appointed chancellor of Scotland by James III.; who being slain in June, the bishop's high office terminated, after a brief duration of little more than three months.\*

But his diplomatic abilities were soon recalled into action by the succeeding sovereign, and after again appearing as a negotiator, bishop Elphinston was made lord privy seal in the year 1492, an office which he appears to have held till his death, on the 25th of October, 1514, in his seventy-seventh year. †

In the year 1500, he completed his noble institution of an university at Aberdeen, being the third in Scotland in point of antiquity. The papal bulls had been procured in 1494; but the building and the arrangements occupied six years. ‡

Nor

\* Crawford's Officers, 50.

† Keith's Bishops, 70.

‡ Ibid. Orem's History of the Chancery of Aberdeen, Bib. Topogr. Brit. No. iii. &c.



WILLIAM ELPHINSTON, BISHOP OF ABERDEEN.

Nor was this learned prelate unknown as an author, but his history of Scotland seems only a transcript of Fordun to the death of James I: and if Elphinston wrote the history of his own times, the loss is great and irreparable. \*

This portrait is taken from a painting, apparently contemporary, in the university of Aberdeen.

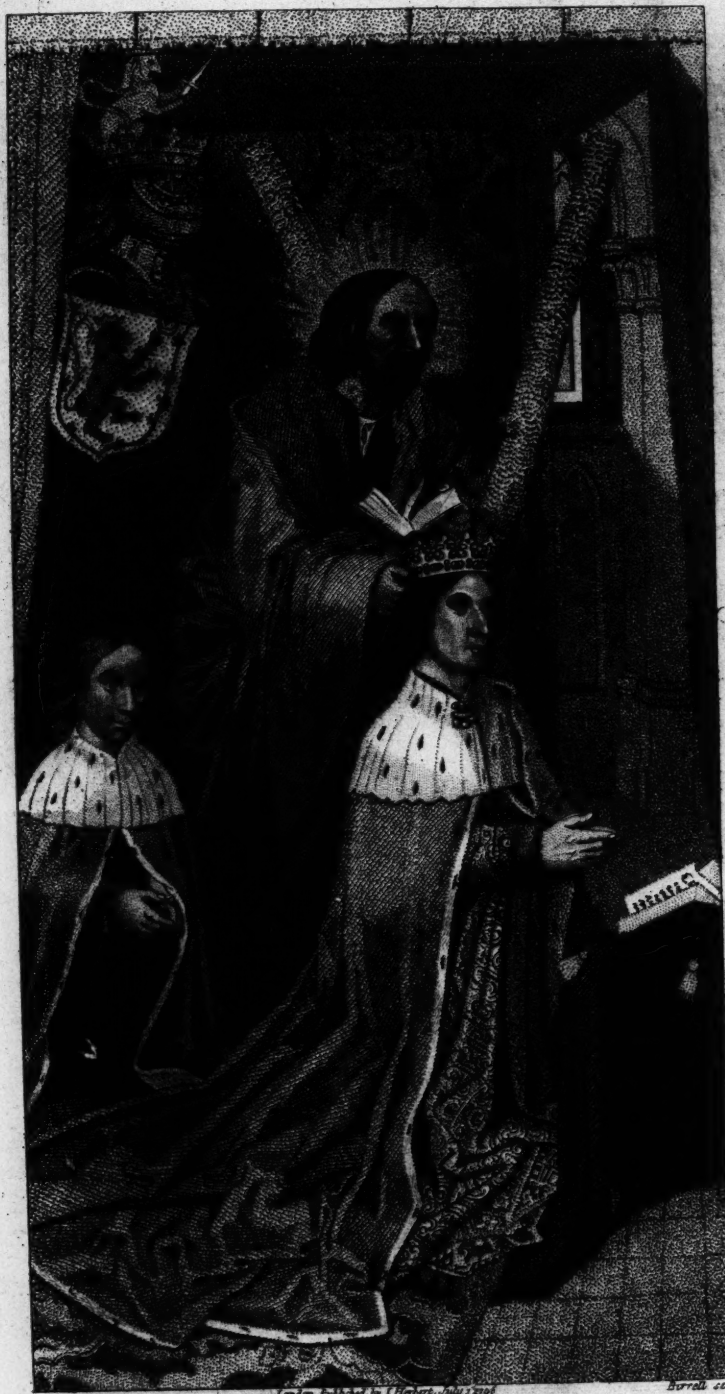
\* The History ascribed to Elphinston is among the Bodleian MSS. and closes at the year 1437. But Drummond quotes him for an event of 1479, erroneously in appearance; for Boyce, the bishop's friend, only speaks of collections, Orem, p. xxvii. whence it also appears that Boyce had digested his fables in 1522, four or five years before his work appeared.

A long and interesting account of Elphinston occupies half of Hector Boyce's best work, his Lives of the bishops of Aberdeen, Paris 1522, 4to. A translation of this part is given in Orem's compilation above quoted, p. x—xxxiv.



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London: Published by T. Agnew, July 1898.

H. Wallis del.

# PICTURE AT KENSINGTON.

Compartment I



## KENSINGTON PICTURE.

### COMPARTMENT I.

**T**HIS exquisite painting is in complete preservation, though executed, as appears from the age of the prince, ten or twelve, about 1482 or 1484. Originally intended for an altar-piece, it is in two divisions, painted on both sides. The first division contains, on one side, the king, prince, and St. Andrew, as here: on the reverse is the trinity, the father an old man with the dead Christ on his knees, while the holy ghost is, as usual, typified by a dove. The other division presents the queen and a saint, apparently Canute the patron of Denmark, and perhaps the features may be those of her father Christiern I: the reverse bears the ecclesiastic, and angels.

The first compartment is rich in effect; and it is hoped the copy will present an adequate idea of the original. The king's gown is cloth of gold, the robes of a lilac purple. The lion of the arms is crowned, and the tressure does not go round the top.

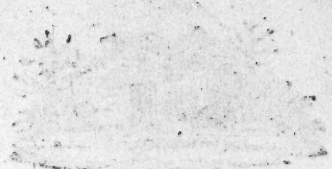
It has been surmized that the saint might wear the features of Shevis, archbishop of St. Andrews, a favourite of James; but the ecclesiastics did not then preserve their beards, and the character of the face seems ideal,



WASHINGTON FIELD

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London. Published by J. Roberts July 1 1795

Barth. sc.

# PICTURE AT KENSINGTON

Compartiment II

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## KENSINGTON PICTURE.

### COMPARTMENT II.

**T**HE queen's head-dress is singularly rich in gold, precious stones, and pearls. The upper part of the kirtle, or gown, is cloth of gold; the robe blue. The arms of Denmark and Scotland are exactly blazoned: the three united crowns for the united kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway: the three lions of Denmark; lion and ax, Norway: the dragon for Slavonia: the escutcheon of pretence is Holstein, Sleswick, Dithmarch, Delmenhorst, surmounted by Oldenburg.

The banner, borne by the saint, is the common cross of the crusades, with the inscription AVE MARIA.\* His armour is a curious specimen of the plate-armour of the times, and a helmet appears in the preceding compartment: a gauntlet hangs by the sword. The ornament behind, apparently of oak leaves, is singular, but resembles that in one of the dresses of the order of the Knot or holy ghost in Montfaucon, instituted in 1352, but afterwards dormant till revived by Henry III in the 16th century.† Its meaning here must be left to some future antiquary.

\* It may allude to the arms of Gothland, the holy lamb supporting a banner, with the same cross as here. See the Elzevir *Dania*.

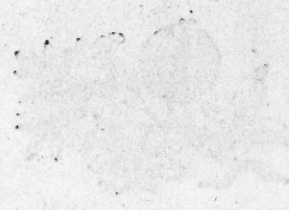
† Mon. of the Fr. Mon. pl. cxviii. English edition.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

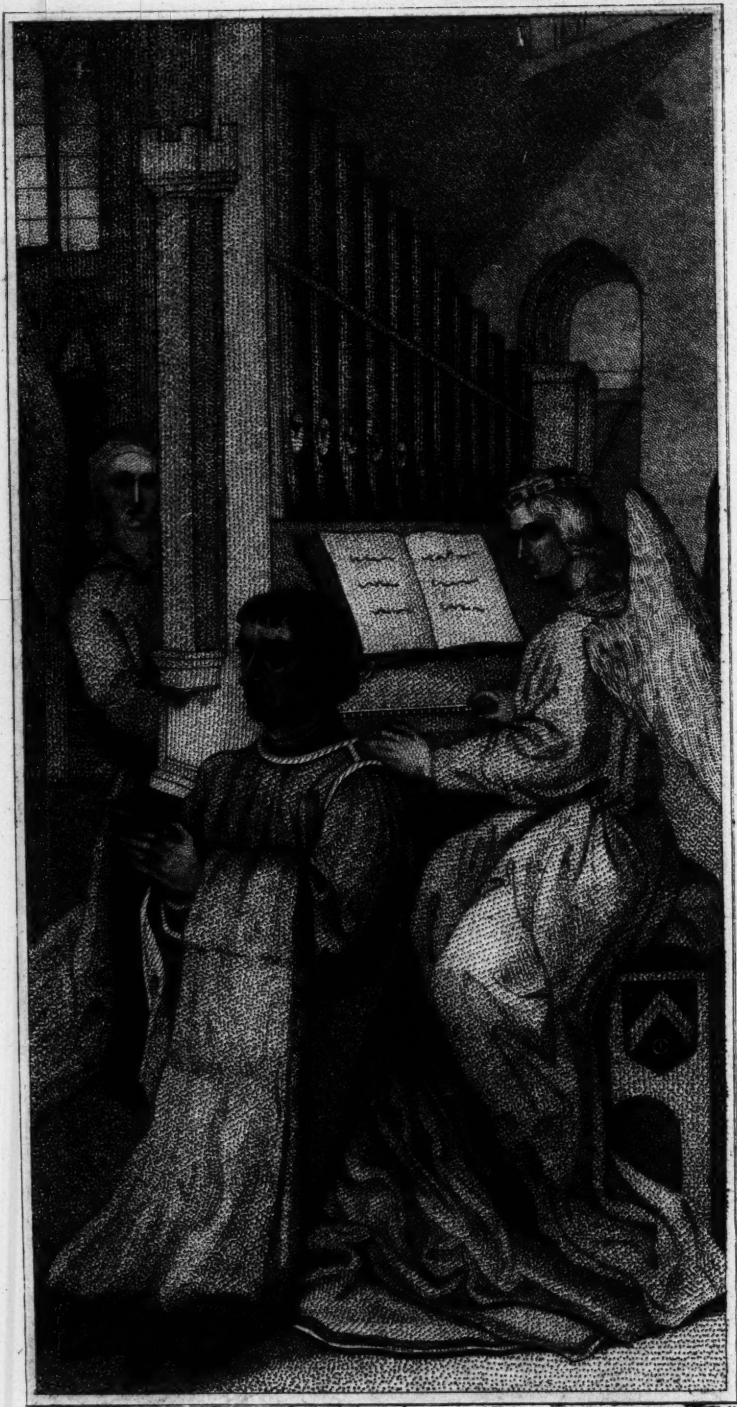
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The report of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, for the year ending June 30, 1881, is herewith submitted. It contains a full and complete statement of the business of the Department during the year, and of the progress of the various projects of legislation and administration. It also contains a full and complete statement of the financial condition of the Department, and of the results of the various projects of legislation and administration. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a full and complete statement of the business of the Department during the year, and the second of which contains a full and complete statement of the financial condition of the Department, and of the results of the various projects of legislation and administration.









London: Published 1<sup>st</sup> July 1796 by J. Herbert.

255000 22.

PICTURE AT KENSINGTON.

*Compartment III.*

105

## KENSINGTON PICTURE.

### COMPARTMENT III.

**I**T is probable that this picture was painted for the royal chapel at Stirling, founded by James III with much magnificence; and that the ecclesiastic here kneeling was the dean of that chapel, always the queen's confessor,\* there being no indication of superior dignity. The arms, three buckles and a cheveron, can be traced to no family in Scotland, except that of Bonkil in the Merse. But perhaps the person may be Sir William Rogers, the great English Musician, (the *Sir* being often applied to ecclesiastics,) or some other eminent foreigner.

The angels in the original have little of ideal beauty; and the unusual ornament of the coronet may denote the king's sister Mary, first wedded to Thomas Boyd earl of Arran, and afterwards to James lord Hamilton; while the other may be Margaret, not wedded to lord Crichton till 1487.

\* Spottiswoode Rel. Houses, p. 288. He had also episcopal jurisdiction.











SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS, VISCOUNT BELHAVEN.

*From his Monument in the Savoy Chapel.*







David Dal

London: Published July 1796 by T. Herbert.

Adam &c.

**LADY DOUGLAS.**

*from her Monument in the Savoy Chapel.*

SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS VISCOUNT BELHAVEN; AND HIS WIFE NICOLAA.

SIR Robert Douglas of Spot was descended from the Douglasses of Dalkeith, afterwards earls of Morton. He had been page of honour to prince Henry son of Charles I, and was afterwards gentleman of the bed chamber, master of the household, and one of the privy council to that king.

In June 1633 he was created Viscount Belhaven; and dying in Scotland, Jan. 1639, he was buried in the vestry of the church of Holyroodhouse, under a splendid monument of alabaster, with a long inscription: \* the present figure being merely an addition to his wife's tomb.

Nicolaa Murray, afterwards wife of Sir Robert Douglas, was daughter of Sir Robert Murray of Abercairny. She died in November 1612, as we learn from a long inscription, copied in Strype's edition of Stow's Survey of London. But the following curious part, apparently on a separate tablet, is not now legible.

Ecce pudicitia et pietas,  
Coeli utraque proles,  
Accingunt dextra hæc,  
Hæc tibi leva latus.  
Juro, falo, coluere polo†  
Rapuere, nec usquam  
Te, neque jam tumulum  
Destituere tuum.

Da. Humius Theag. non delendæ amicitiae sempiternum monumentum.

\* Douglas' Peerage.

† Sic.

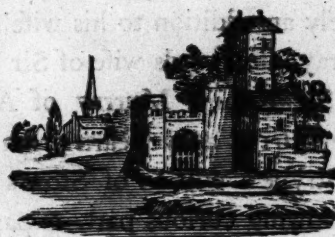


SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS.

David Hume of Godscroft, *Theagrias* as quaintly latinized, was author of the history of the Douglasses, and a latin poet. The *sempiternum monumentum* must refer to his verses, not the tomb, surely erected by her husband.

The dress exhibits the Scottish farthingale, or small hoop, then become fashionable even among the English ladies.

From the long inscription we only learn that lady Douglas astonished even divines by her skill in theology; and unhappily died in her first child-bed.







*Engraved by Robert Smeaton*

LADY MARGARET DOUGLAS

MOTHER OF KING HENRY DARNLEY

*From a Painting in the Possession of Lord Carteret at Hawnes*



115

## LADY MARGARET DOUGLAS.

**T**HIS illustrious lady was the daughter of Archibald Douglas, seventh earl of Angus, by Margaret, daughter of Henry VII of England, and widow of James IV.

Her mother having taken refuge in England, from the tyrannic sway of John duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, was delivered of this daughter at Harbottel Castle, about the 18th of October 1515. In 1544 lady Margaret was married to Matthew Stuart, earl of Lennox. Their progeny were Henry lord Darnley, afterwards the unfortunate husband of Mary queen of Scotland; and Charles fifth earl of Lennox, father of lady Arabella Stuart.\*

Lady Margaret was thrice imprisoned: 1. By her uncle Henry VIII for a design to wed Thomas Howard, son of Norfolk. 2. By Elizabeth, for permitting her son to espouse Mary. 3. For corresponding with Mary in her captivity.† She died in 1578, and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

The original is in the collection of lord Carteret, at Hawnes.

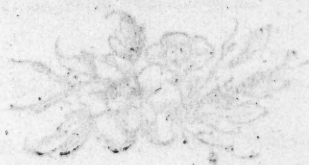
\* Stewart's Genealogy of the house of Stuart.

† Ibid.



# LADY MARGARET DOUGLAS

This illustrious lady was the daughter of  
 Richard Douglas, seventh earl of Angus, by  
 Margaret daughter of Henry VII of England, and  
 widow of James I.  
 Her mother having taken refuge in England, from  
 the tyrannical sway of John of Albany, returned  
 Scotland, was delivered of this daughter at Edinburgh  
 Castle about the 15th of October 1514. In 1544  
 Lady Margaret was married to James Stewart, earl of  
 Lennox. Their progeny were James Stewart, Duke of  
 Albany, the unfortunate husband of Mary Queen of  
 Scots, and Charles fifth earl of Lennox, father of  
 the Marquis of Montrose.  
 Lady Margaret was twice imprisoned, 1. By her  
 son Henry VIII for a design to wed Thomas Howard  
 earl of Norfolk. 2. By Elizabeth, for refusing  
 to marry for a second Mary. 3. For consoling  
 her son in his imprisonment. She died at  
 London in Westminster Abbey.  
 The original is in the collection of Lord Egmont.









*Published 30 December 1795, by J. Herbert N<sup>o</sup> 49 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury. Shewd 2s.*

**WILLIAM FORBES.**

*First Bishop of Edinburgh.*

119

WILLIAM FORBES,

FIRST BISHOP OF EDINBURGH.

**W**HILE the English possessed Lothian for a short time, in the seventh century, there was a bishopric of Abercorn. The province, exposed to hostile inroads, was afterwards ruled by the metropolitan see of St. Andrews, which appointed an Archdeacon of Lothian, till Charles I, in 1633, created the bishopric of Edinburgh.

William Forbes, a native of Aberdeen, and Principal of the Marischal college there, was nominated bishop on the 26th of January 1634; but he only survived his appointment about two months, dying on the 1st of April that year. He was succeeded by David Lindsay, who was exposed to the fury of the populace on account of the new liturgy; and was deposed in 1638.\*

Of bishop Forbes Keith gives the following character. "A person he was endued most eminently with all christian virtues, insomuch that a very worthy man, Robert Burnet lord Crimond, a judge of the session, said of our prelate, that he never saw him but he thought his heart was in heaven; and that he was never alone with him but he felt within himself a commentary on those words of the Apostle,

\* Keith, Bish. 38, 39.

“ Did

WILLIAM FORBES.

“ Did not our hearts burn within us, while he yet talked with us, and opened to us the scriptures ?” During the time he was principal at Aberdeen, he had interspersed several things among his academical prelections, tending to create peace among the contending parties of christianity ; some notes whereof were published, above twenty years after his death, under the title of *Considerationes Modestæ et Pacificæ*, &c.”\*

The book forms an 8vo volume, replete with theological learning ; and its intentions are the more laudable, because very uncommon. But party, ever in extremes, is a stranger to reason, and to all *Modest and Pacific Considerations*. He who takes the middle open ground is only exposed to the fire of both armies. Power admits of no compromise : and, when overcome, receives no compromise : because another power rules.

\* Keith, Bibb. 38, 39.









*London: Published 4 June 1796. by Isaac Herbert.*

*Prother sc.*

**PATRICK FORBES of CORSE and ONEIL.**

**Bishop of Aberdeen 1618.**

*Original, Kings College Aberdeen.*

PATRICK FORBES,  
BISHOP OF ABERDEEN.

**T**HIS learned prelate was descended of the ancient and noble family of Forbes,\* and was himself *baron* or *laird* of the estates of Corse and Oneil in Aberdeenshire. Having received an excellent education, and being attached to ecclesiastical studies, he was often persuaded to take orders; but could not be prevailed on, till the year 1612, when the minister of Keith having, in a paroxysm of religious melancholy, stabbed himself, urged this as his dying request; but the motive, considering all the circumstances, seems most inadequate to the effect.

However this be, Mr. Forbes entered into ecclesiastic orders in his forty eighth year; and was chosen bishop of Aberdeen six years after. He died on the 28th March 1635, aged seventy one years, and was interred in the south aisle of the cathedral.

In episcopal jurisdiction he was laudably rigid, and used suddenly to visit the churches of his diocese on sundays, that he might see the common method of the preachers, and accommodate his instructions accordingly.

He wrote a commentary on the Revelations, printed by Elzevir, 1646, 4to. Some particulars concerning him may be found in the life of the yet more learned and celebrated John Forbes of Corse, prefixed to his works Amst. 1703, 2 vols. folio.†

\* Pronounced *Forbis*, not *Forbs*, as in England.

† Keith Bishops.









Engraved by  
*Published 31<sup>st</sup> December 1794, by L. Herbert & Co.*

*Denon del.*

**Edward first lord Bruce of Kinlofs, ob. 1610.**

*from his monument in the Rolls Chapel.*



EDWARD BRUCE, FIRST LORD KINLOSS.

**T**HIS statesman was the second son of Sir Edward Bruce, of Blair-hall, and the progenitor of the earls of Elgin, and Aylebury. He was bred to the law, and displayed abilities which gained him the confidence of James VI, who sent the earl of Mar, and Bruce, to congratulate Elizabeth on the suppression of the insurrection by Essex, in 1601. The subsequent correspondence, between Bruce and Sir Robert Cecil, operated greatly towards the peaceable accession of James to the English throne.

On the 22d Feb. 1603, James erected the dissolved abbey of Kinloss, in Moray, into a lordship, in favour of this able negociator.

Lord Kinloss, attending his sovereign into England, was further rewarded by the office of Master of the Rolls: The patent is dated 8th July, 1604.\* And his epitaph mentions that he died on the 14th of January, 1610, aged sixty-two years.

This figure is delineated from his monument in the Rolls Chapel, London; and is accompanied by the following inscription.

Sacræ

\* This account is derived from Douglas's Peerage, article *Elgin*. See also Pennant's London; and for the intercourse between Cecil and Bruce, the "Secret Correspondence," Edin. 1766, 12mo.

EDWARD BRUCE, FIRST LORD KINLOSS.

Sacræ Memorizæ  
Domini Edvardi Brvcii, Baronis  
Brvcii Kinlossensis, Sacrorum Scriniarum  
Magistri, dicatum, Qui obiit 14° Jan. Sal. 1610, Ætat.  
62°. Jacobi Regis 8°.  
Brucius Edvardus fîsus hic, et Scotus, et Anglus;  
Scotus ut Ortu, Anglis sic oriundus Avis.  
Regno in Utroq; decus tulit, auctus honoribus amplis,  
Regi a Consilijs Regni utriusq; fuit.  
Conjuge, Prole, Nuru, Genero, Spe, Req; Beat us  
Vivere nos docuit, nunc docet ecce mori.









Roberts sc.

MARY.

*from Jonstoni Inscriptiones.*





Painted by

Published 20 March 1796, by L. Herbert N<sup>o</sup> 49 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury.

Engraved by

MARY.

from a Painting in Kensington Palace.







*London: Published 4 June 1796 by Isaac Herbert.*

*J. Aden sc.*

**MARY.**

*from a Painting in Lord Buchan's possession.*







*Published Dec. 1796 by J. Herbert, T. Arrowsmith, & G. Barrett*

MARY.

*from Montfaucon.*

## MARY QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

**T**HIS work is rather to be regarded as an account of portraits, than of persons; and concerning this princess, in particular, so much has been written, that it is only necessary to state the chief dates, in order to illustrate the portraits.\* She was born on the 14th of Dec. 1542; went to France in June 1548; was married to the Dauphin April 14, 1558, in her sixteenth year: queen of France, June 1559; a widow Dec. 1560. She came to Scotland, August 1561; wedded Darnley, July 1565; a widow Feb. 1567; married Bothwell two months after; fled to England May 1568; beheaded 7 Feb. 1587, aged 44 years and 2 months, after a captivity of nearly nineteen years, the very term of that of James I of Scotland.

The fictitious portraits of Mary are infinite. In some of them she is confounded with Mary of Guise her mother, with Mary queen of France, sister of Henry VIII, and even with Mary of Medici. But any handsome woman is, with the picture dealers, Mary of Scotland. The following are the most authentic portraits.

The Scottish silver coin of 1553 gives her bust at 11 years of age; the gold, 1555, at 13. The silver, 1561, should be at 19. There is, it is believed, at Holyrood-house a portrait about 14, pale.

Cock of Antwerp in 1559 engraved a fine print, three quarters, in her seventeenth year. Mr. Harding's half length is faithfully copied from this print, which the editor

\* In that splendid work, the Heads of Illustrious Persons of England, Dr. Birch has proceeded on a different plan. But no one consults such books for biography; and it had been better if he had authenticated, and illustrated, the portraits, several of which are well known to be erroneous. This last cause, with the unwieldy size of superfluous ornaments, for the portraits themselves might have appeared in 8vo, may perhaps account for the abrupt termination of a work, which the more ample it had proved, the more honourable it had been to the nation. No patriot would wish to confine the number of its illustrious or eminent persons.

has

## MARY QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

has been in the possession of Sir William Musgrave. The small eyes, and oval features, occur in all the genuine portraits; but this has not that rise in the middle of the nose, which appears in the others. Perhaps the engraver was careless; or this feature was the product of more advanced years.\*

The portraits by Elstrack, and a good modern profile by Stewart, may be classed between her twentieth and thirtieth year. The present undoubted portrait at Kensington, seems of a later date,† It has the marks of Charles I on the back, both when prince, and when king, with this inscription, "Of Jennet."

Queen Marye of Scotland, appointed by his Majesty for the cabinet roome, 1631. By Jennet."

Charles I certainly knew the picture of his grandmother. In the catalogue this piece is ascribed to *the younger* Jennet, and is mentioned as a present of lord Danby. It is a delicate small picture; the face is very pale, perhaps by the fading of the painter's carnation. Auburn hair, black eyes.

About the same age may be that in Johnston's Inscriptions; which, if the drawing were somewhat mended, would be a valuable portrait. It is published fifteen years after her death.

The tomb, Westminster abbey, gives a fine resemblance, between thirty and forty. Vertue's drawing in lord Orford's collection from lord Morton's picture; and his fine print, æt. 38, follow.

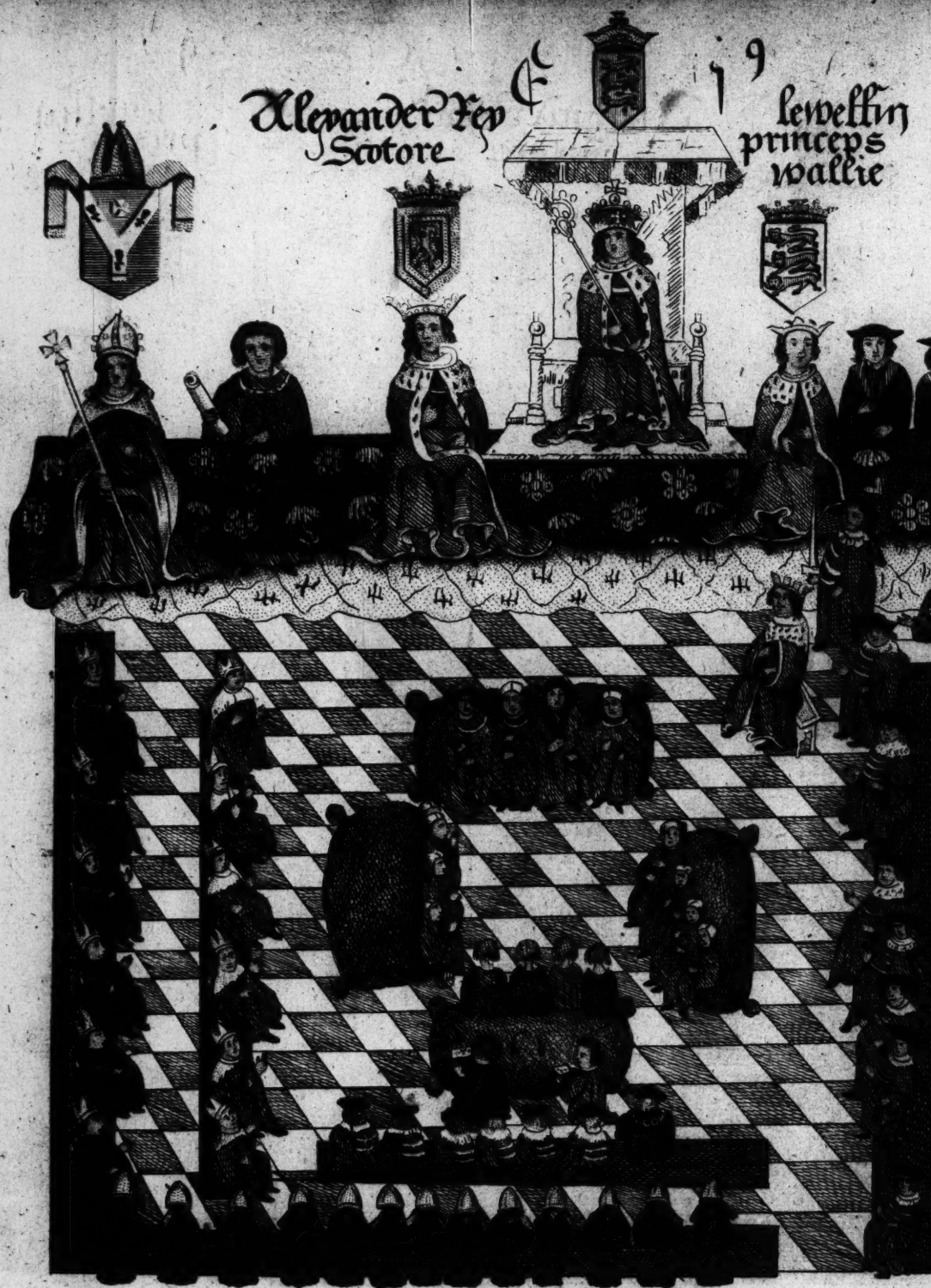
From the account of her execution it appears that she was then fat and bloated. There is a large print of her about this time, apparently by De Leu, with latin verses by a *G. Cr. Scotus*. The face the same as De Leu's small one.

\* Montfaucon, Mon. de la Mon. Fr. gives a curious small whole length of her, leaning on a chair. It is intended to be copied for this work.

† Portraits of Mary between her twentieth and thirtieth year, 1563—1573, are of all others, the most uncommon.



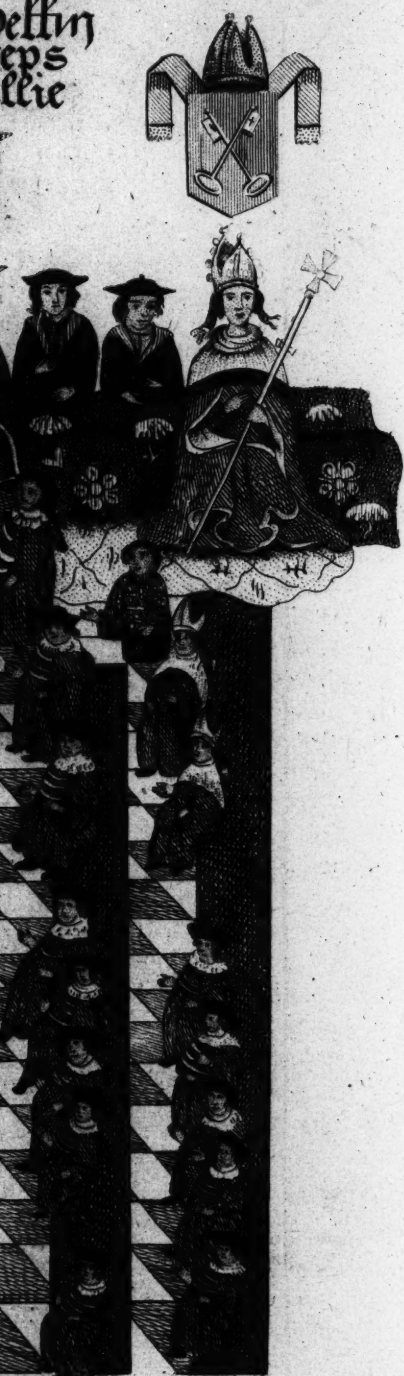




*Published 1<sup>st</sup> November 1794, by L. Herbert N<sup>o</sup> 29 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.*

**PARLIAMENT  
OF EDWARD I.**

ellin  
eps  
llie



### ALEXANDER III.

THE print prefixed, is rather given as a curiosity as presenting an accurate portrait of this monarch. It is taken from a copy, in the collection of the Earl of Buchan, from an ancient limning, formerly in the College of Arms, London.

Alexander III. was born on the 4th of September 1248. He ascended the throne, a minor not eight years, on the 13th July 1249, on the death of his father Alexander II. His life was distinguished by virtues; his reign by wisdom and justice. His accidental death, on the 16th of March 1286, left Scotland a prey to the ambition of the English monarch, Edward I.\*

The coronation of Edward took place on the 19th of August, 1274. Alexander, with his queen, and his nobility, assisted at the ceremony;† as did Llewellyn, prince of Wales. From the delineation here prefixed, it also appears, that Alexander and Llewellyn sat at the head of the house of peers, in a parliament held, as usual, at the inauguration.

This representation of the house of peers is curious and interesting. The archbishops of Canterbury and York were seated somewhat lower than Alexander and Llewellyn.

\* Annals of Scotland, by Sir David Dalrymple, vol. I. *sub*

† Ibid.



### ALEXANDER III.

two persons behind the latter, are supposed to represent the pope's ambassadors : he behind Alexander to bear the deed of homage for the lands possessed by that monarch in England. The mitred abbots amount to nineteen ; while the bishops present are only eight ; the temporal peers, twenty. In the midst, the chancellor and judges appear on their woolfacks.







*Published: February 1796. by J. Herbert, No. 29 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. Potter sculp.*

JAMES  the First.  
*from a Painting at Kiedberg in Swabia.*



145  
THIS portrait is taken from a painting at Kielberg, near Tübingen in Germany, the seat of the Von Lytrums.

The late learned Sir James Stuart Denham had informed Lord Buchan, that he had often seen at M. Von Lytrum's, a portrait full length of a Scottish king, in a close jacket, *the peaks of his shoes fastened to his girdle, with chains of gold*; that it was in a gallery with portraits of many other princes; that an ancestor of M. Von Lytrum, being a great traveller, had visited most courts in Europe, and obtained those pictures of the reigning sovereigns.

Lord Buchan in consequence applied to M. Goguel, Chancellor to the Duke of Wirtemberg, at Montbelliard, for a copy of this piece; which only came to hand half length, as here, though the remainder would have presented an instance of a singular fashion, mentioned by old English writers as beginning in the reign of Richard II, but of which no other specimen is known in painting or miniature.

The editor was led to suppose that this prince was James IV, because the contemporary sovereigns were of his reign, or soon after. But he now inclines to infer James I, from the following reasons. 1. M. Goguel named it the latter. 2. The features correspond so much with the fine portrait of James I

• From his Lordship's information,

in

in Johnston's Inscriptions, that the beard, and more advanced years, seem to form the only difference. 3. The crown over the arms is too simple for the time of James IV; that of James III having fleurons of quite a different height and richness. 4. The hat resembles that of Charles VII of France, contemporary with James I, in Mezeray. 5. The jacket is not slashed. There is in Montfaucon\* a portrait of Charles duke of Burgundy, slain in 1477, in this very dress, with the chain of the golden fleece; but the jacket is slashed in strait lines: and this fashion of slashing appears in the genuine portrait of James IV. 6. The shoes, with chains, are so rare, that it is probable they were only known in the latter part of the reign of Richard II, and in that of Henry IV, who died in 1413, when James I was twenty years of age, and had been a captive for eight years. Long peaks are common, and appear in the statutes of Edward IV; but no mention of chains occurs after the above period. It is improbable that Von Lytrum should from such a distance visit Scotland: but most likely that the portrait of James I was executed in England, during his captivity, and procured there by Von Lytrum, who not being able to get that of the reigning monarch, contented himself with another.

\* Mon. T. iii. pl. 64.







**JAMES I**  
*from Jonstoni Inscriptiones*

149

JAMES I.

THIS monarch was born in 1394, for he was in his forty-fourth year when he was slain in 1437.\*

In 1405, when he was about eleven years of age, he was sent to France for his education, by his father Robert III.; but was captured by the English on his voyage;† and remained a prisoner in England for about nineteen years.

This captivity was nevertheless attended with eminent advantages. Nurtured in the school of adversity, his mind eagerly imbibed the elegant arts, and useful sciences: and, on the 21st of May 1424,‡ he ascended the throne of his fathers, perhaps the most accomplished sovereign in Europe of his time.

The regencies of Robert, and Murdac, dukes of Albany, had been fertile in public abuses: and the dilapidation of the royal lands and revenues, which they had shared among the nobles, in order to establish their own power, exposed the new sovereign to a choice of difficulties. His reign must be degraded by penury; or rendered dangerous by the arduous task of resuming the royal patrimony. The spirit and genius of James preferred the latter alternative; and, after a long series of national disorder, the sword of justice at length filled the hand of the monarch, and flashed in the eyes of an usurping aristocracy. The most guilty of the public depredators fell under

\* Contin. of Fordun, II. 503.

† Ibid. 439. Winton's Chronicle, MS. p. 895, who expressly dates this capture in 1405; and the death of Robert III. a year after, 1406. See also Ruddiman's notes on Buchanan, I. 436.

‡ Contin. of Fordun, II. 474.

## JAMES I.

under the axe of the law : neither rank, nor even royal blood, could save them from equal justice. Terror for a time seized the peers, and established tranquillity. At length a conspiracy was formed ; and James perished under the sword of an assassin, on the night between the 20th and 21st of February, 1437.\*

In poetry, in music, in the learning of his age, this prince was eminently skilled. In the field of manly and martial exercise his management of the horse, of the bow, of the spear, excited admiration : his domestic hours were dedicated to elegant writing, and miniature painting ; to mechanical arts ; and to the cultivation of the garden, and the orchard.†

He was short of stature ; and towards the end of his reign became very corpulent ; but his strength and agility remained unimpaired.‡ The present portrait is taken, in fac-simile, from that in the *Inscriptiones Historicae Regum Scotorum* of Jonston, 1602, a series intitled to the greatest confidence of authenticity.§

\* Contin. of Fordun, II. 503. Ruddiman's Buchanan, I. 439.

† Contin. of Fordun, II. 504, 505, &c.

‡ Compare Contin. of Fordun, II. 504, with the Descriptio Asiæ et Europæ, by Pope Pius II. who had seen James in Scotland, edit. Paris 1534, 8vo. p. 415 ; " Jacobus eo tempore [1435] regnabat, quadratus, et multa pinguedine gravis, quicum olim in Anglia captus," &c. " His hair was auburn, a colour between white and red." Drumm. Hist. p. 31.

§ The plates were afterwards used in Murray of Glendook's Acts of Parliament, Edinburgh, 1681, folio. Those in Drummond's History, London, 1655, folio, seem copies, except James IV. but the likeness is lost, and the whole are of no authority.







JAMES II.

*from Jonstoni Inscriptiones historicae.*

153

JAMES II.

**T**HIS monarch ascended the Scottish throne in February, 1437, being only in the sixth year of his age.

The historical materials of his reign are remarkably barren.\* His minority was chiefly rendered memorable by the contests between Crichton and Livingston, and successive earls of Douglas. In 1449 James II espoused Mary of Gelder, niece of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy.

The execution of William, sixth earl of Douglas, in the castle of Edinburgh, 1440, had not quieted the rebellious spirit of that great family; and in 1452 James was, in the effervescence of passion, provoked to stab William, the eighth earl of Douglas, with his own hand, in the castle of Stirling. James, the succeeding earl, raised some commotions, which were speedily appeased, and the public tranquillity restored.

But in 1454 the grand rebellion of the house of Douglas commenced, which shook the Scottish throne, and was suppressed with much difficulty. In 1455 a forfeiture was led against the house of Douglas; and the four brothers, James its chief, the earls of Moray and Ormond, and lord

\* The continuator of Fordun ends his work at the death of James I. Hector Boyce, the notorious fabulist, is the only writer who details the reign of James II; and his account is translated by Lindsay of Pittscottie, and abridged by Lesley and Buchanan; though it deserve very little credit, being generally irreconcilable with the genuine fragments and records.



## JAMES II.

lord Balveny, were doomed to expiate, by death or exile, the vengeance of their offended monarch and country. Yet in the course of a few years the branch of Angus succeeded to the exorbitant power of the stem. Such strangers were the monarchs to modern theoretic ideas of a design to subvert the aristocracy; while, in fact, all they attempted was to withstand its incroachments, when they became absolutely incompatible with royalty.

On the 3d of August, 1460, James II was accidentally slain by the bursting of a cannon, while he was besieging Roxburgh.

James II was a prince of eminent spirit; and his measures were decisive even to violence. The obscurity attending his reign renders his private life little known. His person, according to a dry but veracious author, was robust; and a red stain, which covered one side of his countenance, gave rise to the vulgar epithet of James with the Fiery Face.\*

This portrait is copied, in fac-simile, from that in the *Inscriptiones of Jonston*.†

\* John Major, or Mair, p. 322, 326. Compare also the short chronicle in prose to the year 1482, at the end of Winton, MS. Reg. 17 D. XX.

† In Vol. II. of the *Scottish Poets*, printed at Perth, by the Morisons, 1787, 12mo. is an engraving of James II after a painting by Jameson, at Newbottle-Abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian. The face has great resemblance to this; but Jameson has bestowed a more brilliant, and rather a more modern dress.





*London: Published 1 July 1796 by Lewis Herbert.*

**JAMES III.**

*from the Picture at Kensington.*







JAMES III.  
*from Jonstoni Inscriptiones.*







JAMES IV.  
*from Jonstoni Inscriptiones.*





MARGARET OF DENMARK

Queen of James III

*from the picture at Kensington*



MARGARET OF DENMARK,  
QUEEN OF JAMES III.

**T**HIS lady was daughter of Christiern the first of that name, and first king of Denmark of the house of Oldenburg. She was married to James III in July 1469, being only in her thirteenth year; and brought the permanent dower of the Orkneys, the superiority of which had remained with the court of Norway for six centuries.

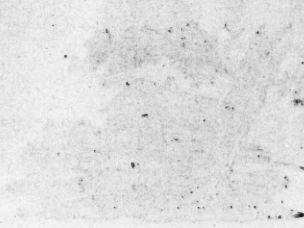
The Scottish historians are unanimous in applauding her person, her virtues, and piety.\* An excellent wife, an affectionate mother, she adds the merit of being unknown in the political struggles of a turbulent period.

Margaret of Denmark died in February 1487, aged only thirty one years, and was buried at Cambuskenneth.† Whether she fell a prey to disease, or to the continual agitations occasioned by her husband's misrule, is left in doubt by the barren historians of that age.

\* Ferrerius f. 389. Lesley 315 &c.

† Drummond.









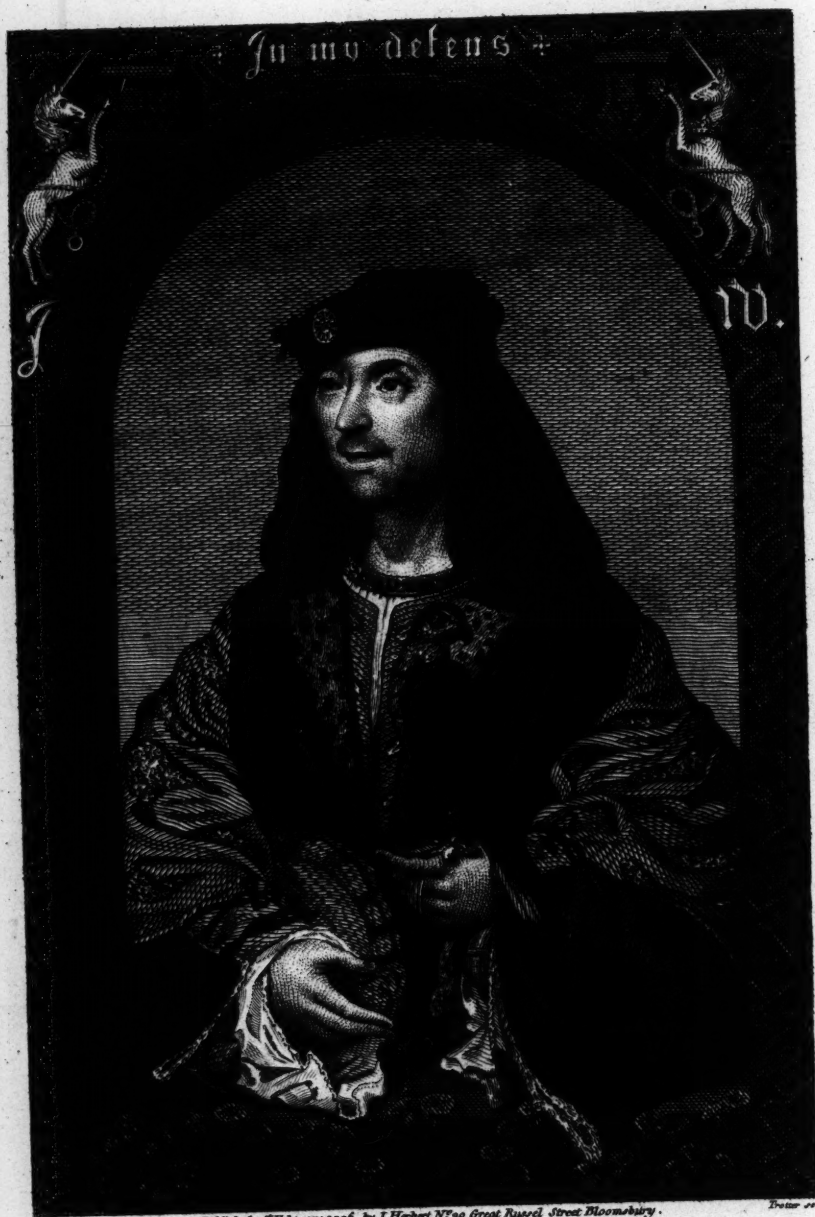


*London: Published 4 June 1796. by Isaac Hurd.*

**JAMES IV.**

*from the Picture at Kensington*





Published 1<sup>st</sup> February 1796. by J. Hurd, N<sup>o</sup> 7, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

Feiler sc.

**JAMES IV.**

*from a painting in the possession of M<sup>r</sup> Batsford at Fulham.*



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### JAMES III.

**T**HIS monarch ascended the throne on the 10th of August 1460, in the eighth year of his age; and was slain, after the civil conflict at Sauchy, on the 18th June 1488, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

His reign was distinguished by many memorable events, the recapture of Roxburgh and Berwick; and the acquisition of the Orkney islands, by his marriage with the daughter of Denmark. The chief stain on it is, the murder of the earl of Mar youngest brother of James; an incident the more singular, as that king was averse from blood—and though all historical evidence infer the guilt, yet the rebellious peers, eager to expose every fault of the government, never impute this to their sovereign's charge. If true, James must have been infatuated by his love of astrology, which predicted to him his death by one of his nearest kindred—and Mar may not have been innocent of a conspiracy against his brother's life. Certain it is that Albany, the second brother, aspired to the crown, and termed James III a bastard.

But the sovereignty of James was weak, despotic, and impolitic; and his warm attachment to the arts forms the most pleasing part of his character. His love of architecture raised Cochran to the chief power in the state; and Rogers the English musician was in high favour. The ferocious nobles despised what they esteemed the frivolous pursuits of the king; and, strangers to the arts, could not estimate their value. Of the patronage afforded by James III to foreign artists, this noble painting may present no unfavourable specimen.

Of

### JAMES III.

Of the person of James III Drummond gives the best description. " This king, concerning his personage, was of a stature somewhat higher than ordinary, his hair was black, his visage was rather long than round, approaching in colour more to those in the southern than northern climates." This fallow complexion appears in the picture; which besides corresponds so much with Drummond's delineation, that it may be borrowed from the painting. And the complexion of James, so different from that of the Stuart race in general, may have had its weight in the calumnies of Albany, especially considering the amorous propensity of Mary of Gelder his mother. Eyes and hair black: there is somewhat of melancholy in the face, heightened in the original by a dark tinge even in the whites of the eyes.



## JAMES IV.

**T**HIS magnanimous prince ascended the throne on the 24th of June, 1488, aged sixteen, and fell in the unhappy battle of Flodden, 9th September, 1513, in the fortieth and first year of his age, and twenty-sixth of his reign, which forms an epoch of the greatest prosperity to which Scotland ascended, while a separate Power.

A complete knight of chivalry, generous, magnificent, a patron of the arts, gentle, affable, just; had his prudence equalled his other qualities, he would have been one of the greatest of monarchs. But his impetuosity of temper hurried him into two romantic and absurd wars with England; in the latter of which himself and a great part of his nobility fell, and the kingdom was left a prey to anarchy.

Historians describe his person as of the middle size and elegant, with a majestic countenance.\* Many minute anecdotes of his dress &c. may be found in the contemporary account of his marriage with Margaret daughter of Henry VII, published in the last edition of Leland's Collectanea.†

The present curious and interesting portrait is from a painting in the possession of Mr. Batsford, at Fulham; and which appears to have belonged to king Charles I, as its former possessor asserted it had. In the catalogue of that king's pictures, p. 87, there is this article:

\* Lell. 330. Buch. xiii, 42.

† Vol. IV. App.

“ Item.



## JAMES IV.

"Item. Beside the door, the picture of king James IV of Scotland, with a falcon on his fist, done after an ancient water-coloured piece; half a figure, so big as the life, in a carved frame. Length 3 f. 1. Breadth 2 f. 0. Done by Daniel Mytens."\*

The picture has been put on fresh canvas, and reframed; and the size now is 3 feet 2 inches, by 2 feet and one quarter of an inch: a variation owing to the new frame not being so broad in the inner margin as the ancient. This invaluable piece is in good preservation; and Mytens, who flourished in the reign of James I of England, has shewn great talents in the execution. The prototype was probably a painting in distemper, in one of the Scottish palaces.

Complexion fair; eyes hazel; hair deep chestnut. Bonnet black, ornament enchaîned gold; shirt collar decked with jewels, and a small gold lace at the wrist: doublet red, with leopard lapels; robe red, lined with purple, and puffed with light cloth of gold. The rest for the falcon,† in the right hand, is lilac with green fillets. The arch is red marble; the arms supported by the unicorns not distinguishable: the back ground is a clear sky.

\* In that of the pictures of James II, No. 879 is "James IV, of Scotland half length with a hawk on his fist;" apparently the same. This piece was at Whitehall, in both reigns; and must have fallen into private hands after the fire in 1697. In the same collection two pictures of "*King James* with a hawk on his fist" are of James VI at five years of age, as appears from MSS. catalogues.

† The *peregrine* falcon. Willoughby p. 71, & tab. 8.





Harding del.

Published 1<sup>st</sup> November 1794. by J. Herbert N<sup>o</sup> 49 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury

# JAMES V.

*from a Painting in the Duke of Devonshire's possession.*







**JAMES V.**

*from Jonstoni Inscriptiones.*

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## JAMES V.

JAMES IV married Margaret of England, daughter of Henry VII, in August 1503; but many miscarriages and early deaths intervened before a vivacious fruit of their union appeared. James V was born on the 10th of April 1512;\* and in September 1513, when he was an infant of a year and a half, the sceptre fell upon his cradle, after the unhappy battle of Flodden, in which his father perished.

John duke of Albany assumed the regency in May 1515; and held it, with some intervals of absence in France, until July 1524: when Margaret regained the supreme power. In the following year she was constrained to share it with Beton the chancellor, and Angus her husband: and, in 1526, the latter usurped the sole authority.†

In the beginning of July 1528, James burst from the fetters of Angus, in his seventeenth year, and the first act of his power was the forfeiture and banishment of that peer, his brothers, friends, and adherents. After a short, but active and just exercise of sovereignty, he died on the 14th December, 1542, a victim to the embarrassments of the time, and his own high spirit. His sceptre and misfortunes passed to the celebrated Mary his daughter, an infant of a week old.‡

James

\* Epist. Reg. Scot. M S. in Bibl. Reg. 13 B. II.

† Lesley, Buchanan, Lindsay, &c.

‡ Ibid.



## JAMES V.

James V was a prince of no mean abilities ; and from the reign of James I genius and love of the arts were hereditary in the house of Stuart. His subjects smiled at his vague amours, while they admired his personal courage, his strict administration of justice.\* His persistence in the religion of his ancestors, which was then that of the majority of the nation, has excited the calumny of protestant historians ; but time extinguishes party, and revives candour. The only apparent stain on his reign is the execution of lady Glamis, the sister of Angus : but that she was actually concerned in a plot of the house of Douglas against the king's life, there is every room to believe, from original papers, which will soon be laid before the public. His sternness to the nobles was more than compensated by the protection, affability, and generosity, which he displayed to the people ; and every cottage exulted in his glorious epithet of KING OF THE POOR.†

His person was of the middle size, elegant and majestic ; his face was oval, his eyes blue,‡ his hair yellow : add an aquiline nose, and the most striking features of the Stuarts, from the accession of the family to the death of this sovereign, will be delineated. This portrait is from a drawing in lord Orford's possession, taken from a contemporary painting in the collection of the duke of Devonshire.||

\* Lest. 460. Buchan. xiv. 62. Lindsay 276.

† Lest. ib. ‡ Oculi cæsi, ac illi quidem peracres. Ibid.

|| The resemblance accords with that given by Johnston in his *Inscriptiones*, and in Drummond's history, and with the gold coins. Yet by a miracle of inaccuracy, the late prints in Guthrie's history, &c. have not a shadow of likeness.





Harding del.

Published 1<sup>st</sup> December 1794. by J. Herbert N<sup>o</sup> 29 Great Russell Street Bloomsbury.

**MARY OF GUISE.**

*from a Painting in the Duke of Devonshire's possession.*



MARY OF GUISE,  
QUEEN OF JAMES V.

**M**AGDALEN of France, the first wife of James V, having died in July 1537, in the seventh month after the marriage, he, in the subsequent year, wedded Mary of Guise, or Lorraine. This lady was the daughter of Claude, duke of Guise, a branch of the house of Lorraine; and widow of Louis duke of Longueville. She arrived in Scotland on the 10th of June 1538; and the nuptials were immediately celebrated at St. Andrew's.\*

During the life of her husband she appears to have taken no part in the political intrigues of a busy and important period. On his death, in Dec. 1542, she was immersed in the disputes between cardinal Beton and Arran, concerning the regency: and after the assassination of the former, in 1546, she began to assume an active share in the government. Instigated by the counsels of her brothers, the duke of Guise and the cardinal of Lorraine, she aspired to the regency, which she at length obtained in April 1554. But, amid the vehemence of the protestant and catholic parties, her situation was exposed to numerous difficulties; and her death on the 10th of June 1560, may be partly imputed to their pressure.†

An eminent historian has delineated her character with his usual ability. He represents her as possessing the most eminent qualities, discernment, address, intrepidity, prudence;

\* Lesley, 447. † Robertson's Hist. of Scotland, I: 122, 137, 229.

MARY OF GUISE, QUEEN OF JAMES V.

dence ; gentle and humane, without weakness ; zealous for her religion, without bigotry ; a lover of justice, without rigour. Her sole foible was a devotion to France and the house of Guise, natural and almost unavoidable ; but which became ruinous to her measures, and to her political reputation.\* Yet she shewed extreme lenity to the reformers ; and on her death-bed expressed to their chiefs, with many tears, her concern for any causes of dissention,† and even condescended to hear the pious advices of their teachers with reverence.‡ Religious party, and bigotry, have now lost much of their force ; they perish, but virtue is eternal : and Scotland may justly regard Mary of Guise as one of the most illustrious queens who ever shared the throne.

Her beauty, and the elegant gentleness of her manners, are mentioned in general terms :§ but amid the silence of historians and writers of memoirs, her features may be best discerned from the portrait, which is contained in the same picture with James V, in the collection of the duke of Devonshire.

\* Robertson, I. 229, 230. † Lesley, 569. ‡ Knox, 228.

§ Lesley, 447.

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Р. Невздор.

**JAMES VI.**

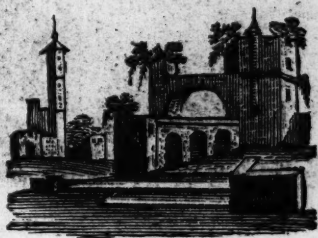
*from Jonstoni Inscriptiones.*

## JAMES VI.

**T**HIS prince was born on the 19th of June 1566; and crowned on the 29th of July in the following year. In 1603 he united the arms of England and Scotland; and died on the 27th of March 1625, aged fifty nine.

With the defect of a feeble character, he had the high merit of being a pacific monarch; a very little learning, a very little knowledge, being sufficient to shew the advantages of peace over war, both to the king and the people. Even his short peaceful reign greatly advanced the trade, agriculture, and colonies of the kingdom: and if, by way of speculation, we could imagine it prolonged to the present epoch, the three realms would have been as one garden, as another China, in universal wealth and industry.

In features, particularly the nose, James VI resembles his father Darnley more than the ancient Stuart line. The singular stare of his eyes, mentioned by contemporary authors, is more apparent in the portraits taken in more advanced years; particularly a fine whole length at Windsor, in which the face not a little resembles the vulgar sign of the Saracen's head.



THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
BY  
JOHN B. BOWEN  
VOLUME I  
PUBLISHED BY  
J. B. BOWEN  
1877







ANNE

*from Jonstoni Inscriptiones -*

ANNE OF DENMARK,  
QUEEN OF JAMES VI,

**W**AS the daughter of Frederic II king of Denmark and Norway. In October 1589 James proceeded himself in quest of his bride, as his grandfather James V had set an example of this gallantry. They were married in Denmark; and Anne was crowned in the ensuing spring. She died in March 1619.

The character of Anne of Denmark was the reverse of that of her countrywoman, Margaret wife of James III. Amorous, bold, intriguing, impressed with little reverence for her husband's spirit, or abilities for government, she was immersed in politics, though her supreme cunning have veiled her from historical observation. That, in particular, she had no small share in the Gowrie conspiracy, may perhaps be shewn by the editor, in a short tract on that embroiled subject. At present he shall only hint that the main actor, Gowrie's brother, was a paramour of Anne, that she highly offended James by her continued favour to the forfeited family; that the earl of Gowrie himself appears to have been entirely innocent, and that Anne's ambition might conspire with her lover's infatuation, to imprison her husband, and rival Elizabeth in female sovereignty. Had the lover been a man of ability, had not his mind been almost distracted with the weight of the enterprize, another example might have been added to those in ancient and modern history, of imperious queens who have imprisoned or murdered their husbands.







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Published 1 July 1993 by The British Library, Great Russell Street, London

## DAVID I and MALCOLM IV

*from a Charter in Anderson's Diplomata*



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## DAVID I, AND MALCOM IV.

THESE delineations are given from the initial letter of a charter published by Anderson;\* and are rather to be considered as illustrative of the *costume*, than as undoubted portraits.

David I ascended the throne on the 27th of April, 1124. His piety gained him the designation of the Saint; but, as James I of Scotland observed, "he was a forefaint to the crown;" for such was his profusion in favour of the church, that he considerably weakened the resources and power of subsequent monarchs. He was, however, in other respects, a virtuous, wise, and spirited sovereign. His death happened on the 24th of May, 1153, after a reign of twenty-nine years. †

Henry prince of Scotland having died on the 12th of June, 1152, Malcom IV succeeded David his grand-father. This brave young prince died on the 28th of December, 1165, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. His youth and beauty occasioned the vulgar appellation of The Maiden; but his actions display vigour and enterprize. ‡

\* Diplomata, No. 24. This is a charter of Malcom IV, confirming that by David his grandfather, to the monastery of Kelso.

† Dalrymple's Annals, vol. i.

‡ Ibid.

DAVID I. AND MALCOLM IV.

THESE delineations are given from the initial letter of a charter published by Anderson, and are rather to be considered as illustrative of the costume, than as undoubted portraits.

David I. ascended the throne on the 24th of April, 1124. His piety gained him the designation of the Saint; but, as James I. of Scotland observed, "he was a more saint to the crown," for such was his inclination in favour of the church, that he considerably weakened the royal power of his great monarch. He was, however, in other respects, a virtuous, wise, and liberal sovereign. His death happened on the 24th of May, 1153, after a reign of twenty-nine years.

Henry prince of Scotland having died on the 11th of June, 1153, Malcolm IV. succeeded him as king and ruler. This brave young prince died on the 24th of December, 1163, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. His young and pious reign occasioned the highest reputation of the Malcolms; but his actions display a great and generous spirit.

Malcolm IV. was a charter of Malcolm IV. containing a list of the names of the nobles who attended him at the battle of Inverlochy, 1163.

105







*Sculp. pinx.*

*Published 20 December 1795, by J. Herbert, N° 49, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury*

*Trotter sculp.*

**GEORGE JAMESON.**

*from a Picture in the possession of Mr. Carnegie, Aberdeen.*

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*Published 20 October 1795, by E. Herbert N° 29 Great Bedford Street Bloomsbury.*

*Barlow, Sculp.*

JOHN LESLEY, BISHOP OF ROSS.









MARGARET of SCOTLAND, DAUPHINESS of FRANCE.  
*from an Ancient Illumination in Montfaucon.*

London, Published Decr 5. 1798, by Herbert, L. & Co. 25. St. Pauls Church-yard.

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MARGARET OF SCOTLAND,

DAUPHINESS OF FRANCE,

**W**AS the eldest daughter of James I by his wife Joanna Beaufort. In July 1436 she was wedded to Louis dauphin of France, when she was only twelve years of age.

She died in August 1445, in her twenty second year, her exquisite sensibility being unable to digest a slanderous expression of a base courtier. Her marriage had been unhappy ; the character of her husband, afterwards the infamous Louis XI, being malignant to an inconceivable degree.

Margaret was not only celebrated as a patroness of men of letters, but was herself a proficient in French poetry, having composed many rondeaux and ballads. In the examinations taken concerning the cause of her death, it is mentioned that she would sit up all night, writing poetry ; and would compose twelve rondeaux in a day.\*

This portrait is taken from the Monumens de la Monarchie Française of Montfaucon ; and is not only interesting in itself, but as shewing the dress of the times. The likeness may be considered as verified by the plate next given by Montfaucon, from the same MS. and which presents a genuine portrait of Charles VII.

\* Duclos, Hist. de Louis XI, Vol. III.





MARGARET OF SCOTLAND

DAUGHTER OF FRANCE

THE first of the Scottish kings, James I. by his wife  
Margaret, daughter of James II. of France, was married  
to Margaret, daughter of James II. of France, who was

born in 1445, and died in 1472. She was the daughter  
of James II. of France, and was married to James I.  
of Scotland in 1439.

She was the daughter of James II. of France, and was  
married to James I. of Scotland in 1439. She was the  
daughter of James II. of France, and was married to

James I. of Scotland in 1439. She was the daughter  
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daughter of James II. of France, and was married to

James I. of Scotland in 1439. She was the daughter  
of James II. of France, and was married to James I.  
of Scotland in 1439.







*f. very*

*Sculp<sup>t</sup>*

SEALS.







William, 1165.



Alexander II, 1214.

SEALS.







Alexander III, 1249.



John, 1292.

SEALS.

## SEALS.

## THE THREE FIRST PLATES.

THE plan of this work, as may be judged from the Prospectus, entirely differs from those of Birch, Per-  
rault, Hoffman, or the like; not being intended as a splendid  
publication of fine portraits, but as a variegated assemblage  
of ancient portraits in particular, represented without any  
improvement, and in the just colours of the various sources  
whence they are taken. Vertue, in his heads of the English  
monarchs, has sometimes been obliged to have recourse to  
seals; and they at any rate shew the *costume* of the time, and  
may sometimes serve to identify larger and more exact deli-  
neations. In the middle ages seals also present some of the  
best monuments of art, and must supply the want of medals.

The first plate contains those of David earl of Hun-  
tingdon, afterwards David I;\* and of Henry earl of Nor-  
thumberland, son of that monarch. The first seal may be  
about A. D. 1120; the second, 1140. There is also in  
Anderson's Diplomata a seal of David earl of Huntingdon,  
brother of Malcom IV, and son of Henry earl of Northum-  
berland; but as it varies little from the last it is omitted.

The second plate contains those of William, A. D. 1165  
—1214; and Alexander II, 1214—1249.

The seals in the third plate are of Alexander III, 1249  
—1286; and John Baliol, 1292—1296.

\* The seals of Alex. I, 1107—David I, 1124—and Malcom IV, 1153  
—are all from the same dye, and therefore omitted. Those of Duncan  
1094, and Edgar 1097, are already reengraved in Guthrie's History.



THE THREE FIRST PLATES

The plan of this work, as may be inferred from the title, is to present a series of plates of ancient Egyptian monuments, and in the first volume to present a series of plates of ancient Egyptian monuments, and in the second volume to present a series of plates of ancient Egyptian monuments, and in the third volume to present a series of plates of ancient Egyptian monuments.

The first plate contains a series of plates of ancient Egyptian monuments, and in the second volume to present a series of plates of ancient Egyptian monuments, and in the third volume to present a series of plates of ancient Egyptian monuments.

The second plate contains a series of plates of ancient Egyptian monuments, and in the second volume to present a series of plates of ancient Egyptian monuments, and in the third volume to present a series of plates of ancient Egyptian monuments.

The third plate contains a series of plates of ancient Egyptian monuments, and in the second volume to present a series of plates of ancient Egyptian monuments, and in the third volume to present a series of plates of ancient Egyptian monuments.







*Robert I, 1306.*



*David II, 1329.*

SEALS.

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Edward, 1333.



Robert II, 1371.

SEALS.





Robert Regent, 1406.



Queen Euphemia, 1390.



Robert III, 1390.

f. boy.

Sculp.

SEALS.



## SEALS.

### THE THREE LAST PLATES.

**T**HE first is of Robert I, or Great, 1306—1329. This is from a charter dated in his ninth year. Mr. Astle, in his late publication of Scottish seals, gives another, used by Robert I towards the close of his reign. In the same plate is that of David II son of Robert I, who reigned from A. D. 1329 to 1371.

The second plate of this set contains that of Edward Baliol, who twice usurped the throne, during the reign of David II, first for three months Sept—Dec. 1332, and lastly for five years 1333—1338: and that of Robert II, the first of the house of Stuart, 1371—1390.

On the third plate the first in order of time is that of Euphemia Ross second wife, but sole queen, of Robert II. The reverse only bears the arms of David, Earl Palatine of Strathern, her son, who joins in the deed, dated 1375; in which they agree with Alexander Murray of Drumfergath, that he shall wed lady Jonet of Monymusk, sister of the queen, and be supported in his claim of inheriting some estate; and that Walter Murray, his brother, may if he chuse marry the eldest daughter of the said Jonet. This curious seal represents Euphemia, clothed in the close kirtle and mantle of the times, with a particular scepter allotted to the queens of Scotland in her hand. The Gothic architecture is well delineated; on her right hand are the arms of Scotland; on her left those of Ross. She appears to have died about 1387.

The next seal in order of time is that of Robert III, 1390—1406. The beard agrees better with the description  
of

### SEALS.

of his person, given by the continuator of Fordun, than the portrait in Johnson's *Inscriptiones*.

That at the top of the plate is of Robert duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, 1406—1419. The ducal coronet is of a singular form.

All these plates are from that rare and high-priced work, Anderfon's *Diplomata*.

The subject of the engravers of seals in the middle ages is obscure. They were probably often Greeks from Constantinople, sometimes Italians, and laterly Flemings.

The seals of the four first Jameses are all from the same dye—and are besides unimportant, as from James I. the portraits of our monarchs are sufficiently identified. In this case, as in the former of Alex. I, David I, and Malcom IV, the first seal alone is entitled to any attention.



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AND  
PATRONS.

---

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GEORGE III.

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Miss Ablett.

Earl of Buchan.

Countess of Buchan.

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